XII. Lepidoptera Heteroeera from Northern China, Japan, and Corea. By John Henry Leech, B.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.

PART IV.

In this section of my paper, which concludes the consideration of the family Noctuidae, four hundred and twenty-six species are enumerated. These, with the exception of five members of the Acontiinae previously omitted, belong to Palindiinae, Sarrothripinae, Euteliinae, Stictopterinae, Gonopterinae, Quadrijinae, Focillinae, and Deltoidinae.

One hundred and fourteen species and two local forms

are, I believe, now described for the first time.

Genus Corgatha (ante, p. 161).

1146. Corgatha miru.

Selenis mira, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 29, pl. xlvii, fig. 6 (1876).

Corgatha mira, Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1900, p. 161.

In addition to the specimen in Pryer's collection previously mentioned, I have examples from Fushiki, Gensan, and Chang-yang.

Pryer's specimen and that from Chang-yang have the venation on outer area yellowish. The submarginal line

in the other specimens is obscured.

Distribution. Japan; Central China; Corea.

1147. Corgatha argillacea.

Egnasia argillacea, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 450 (1879).

Aventiola (?) Aventina costimacula, Staud., Rom. sur. Lép., vi, p. 604, pl. xiv, fig. 4 (1892).

Described from Yokohama.

There were specimens in Pryer's collection. I obtained examples at Nagahama and Gensan in July, and at Sakata in August.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Corea.

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1148. Corgatha liberata.

Oruza (?) liberata, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxiv, p. 1089 (1862).

Acantholipes metalligera, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,

1881, p. 190.

Walker's type was from Shanghai, and that described by Butler from Tokio.

Distribution. Eastern China; Japan.

1149. Corgatha fasciola, sp. n.

Primaries yellowish-brown with a pinkish tinge especially on the costal area; sub-basal and postmedial lines black, the former not well defined and the latter enrved beyond the cell; an oblique brown fascia from middle of the inner margin extends to the cell where it is attenuated; submarginal line black, bidentate below the middle, inwardly edged with blackish above the dentation, the area beyond this line is paler than the rest of the wing, and is clouded and freckled with blackish. Secondaries yellowish-brown with a brown oblique fascia before the middle, and a black irregular line beyond.

Expanse 18 millim.

One specimen taken by myself at Sakata in August and one example in Pryer's collection, the latter is not so yellow in colour as the specimen described.

Habitat. Japan.

1150. Corgatha (?) lutefascialis.

Mestleta lutefascialis, Leech, Ent., xxii, p. 65, pl. ii, fig. 15 (1889).

I obtained one male specimen (the type) in Satsuma in May. Except that it is not so red in the coloration, this example agrees very closely with the figure of "Aventiola" solitaria, Staud. (l. c. p. 605, pl. xiv, fig. 5).

Habitat. Kiushiu.

Subfamily PALINDIINÆ.

Genus DINUMMA.

Walker, Cat. Lep., xv, p. 1805 (1858).

1151. Dinumma deponens.

Dinumma deponens, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1806 (1858); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 355 (1894).

Dinumma bipunctata, Motsch., Etud. Ent., 1860, p. 32. Amphipyra largeteaui, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., x, p. 28, pl. ii, fig. 7 (1884).

This species occurred at Gensan and in most of the

localities in Japan that I visited in June and July.

Oberthür records it from Kouy-Tchéou, and this is probably the same district referred to by me as the province of Kwei-chow, whence I have received specimens, and also from Wa-shan, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, Changyang, and Kiukiang. Occurs in June and July.

Distribution. DHARMSÁLA (Hampson); EASTERN, CEN-

TRAL and WESTERN CHINA; COREA; JAPAN.

Genus Callyna.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 355 (1894).

1152. Callyna chaleöela, Hampson, Journ. Bomb. Soc., ined.

One male specimen taken at Ta-chien-lu in July. Distribution. SIKHIM; WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Brevipecten.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 361 (1894).

1153. Brevipceten consanguis, sp. n.

Closely allied to *B. captatus*, Butl., but the ground-colour is more violaceous-grey; the antemedial line is more oblique; the central line is not sinuous; the postmedial line is more acutely angled; the chocolate patch on middle of the costa is larger and not indented on its outer edge, and that further towards apex is more trigonate in shape; there are no black spots below the central patch.

Expanse 3 36 millim., 2 24 millim.

Three male specimens and one female from Ichang, one example of each sex from Chang-yang, two males from Moupin and one from Ni-tou. Occurs in July and August.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

The largest female specimen in my series of *B. captatus* from Sultanpore measures 36 millim, in expanse, while the smallest is 30 millim.

1154. Brevipeeten apicalis, sp. n.

Primaries light cinnamon-brown; oblique antemedial, curved postmedial line, and outlines of stigmata, paler; a conspicuous chocolate-brown patch, its outer edge indented, on the outer third of the costa and a small spot of the same colour below it near the inner margin. Secondaries cupreous-brown suffused with fuscous on the outer margin. Under surface uniform pale brown with a slight pink tinge.

Expanse 40 millim.

The type, a female specimen from Che-kiang, is in the National Collection at South Kensington, together with an example from Burma.

Distribution. Eastern China; Burma.

Subfamily SARROTHRIPINÆ.

Genus Gadirtha.

Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1102 (1857).

1155. Gadirtha inexacta.

Gadirtha inexacta, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1102 (1857); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 367 (1894). Gadirtha impingens, Walk., l. c., p. 1103.

One female specimen received from Ichang and one from Chang-yang; the former is labelled as taken in June and the latter in August.

Distribution. SIKHIM; MOULMEIN (Hampson); SOUTH-

ERN and CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Plotheia.

Walker, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 368 (1894).

1156. Plotheia manleyi.

Selepa manleyi, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 479, pl. lii, fig. 1.

There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. My native collector obtained examples at Nikko and also at Gensan.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA.

1157. Plotheia clara.

Selepa manleyi var. clara, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 479.

Two examples from Oiwake and one from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. I also received one specimen from

Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

In my former paper I described this as a form of P. manleyi, but I am now inclined to think that it is distinct from that species, and separable by its smaller size, greyer colour, and rather different angulation of the transverse lines, especially as regards the basal and inner lines.

Habitat, Japan.

Genus Hyblæa.

Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iii, 2, p. 127 (1794).

1158. Hyblaa puera.

Noetua puera, Cram., Pap. Exot., pl. ciii, figs. D, E (1777). Noctua saga, Fabr., Mant. Ins., ii, p. 137.

Noctua unxia, Hübn., Noct., fig. 513.

Heliothis apricans, Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 98, pl. xv, fig. 7.

Hyblea fortissima, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881,

p. 191.

Hyblica puera, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 518; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 371 (1894).

Fenton obtained the species at Tokio. I have received specimens from Chang-yang, Chia-kou-ho, Chia-ting-fu, Wa-shan, and Chung-king, the latter were bred from larvæ obtained in May; there was one example from Loochoo in Prver's collection.

Distribution. West Indies; South Africa; throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon; Java; New Guinea; CAPE YORK (Hampson); JAPAN; LOOCHOO; CENTRAL and

Western China.

Genus Gerbatha.

Butler, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 24 (1879).

1159. Gerbatha ypsilon.

Gerbatha ypsilon, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 24, pl. xlvii, fig. 1 (1879).

One specimen from Yokohama in Pryer's collection.

Habitat. Japan.

Hampson has removed *laticineta*, Walk., the type of the genus *Gerbatha*, Walk., to *Labanda*, Walk., where it stands as a synonym of *L. semipars*, Walk. The species here placed in *Gerbatha* are not congeneric with the Indian species of *Labanda*. I have, however, left Butler's species as I found them, and have added one new one.

1160. Gerbatha angusta.

Gerbatha angusta, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 24, pl. xlvii, fig. 2 (1879).

A fine series from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, the specimens ranging in expanse from 30—40 millim. One example is rather pale, and the lines are not clearly defined.

Habitat. Japan.

1161. Gerbatha granitalis.

Gerbatha granitalis, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 194.

Occurs at Yokohama, Tokio and Gensan. I have four specimens.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA.

1162. Gerbatha connexa, sp. n.

Primaries grey, suffused with darker and clouded with brown; basal line black, antennedial line black, rather broad, acutely angled above inner margin; postmedial line black, curved but indistinct towards costa, bidentate below the middle and indented above the inner margin; submarginal line black, wavy, sharply indented above the middle, where it is followed by a whitish spot, which is sometimes tinged with brown edged with whitish or brownish towards the inner margin; reniform and orbicular stigmata whitish, centred with grey, and the space between them is brown traversed by an abbreviated black line from the costa; a black diffuse bar below the median nervure connecting the transverse lines. Secondaries fuscous

with darker discal dot. Under surface greyish, suffused with fuscous on the disk of the primaries; secondaries powdered with fuscous.

Expanse 36 millim.

Seven female specimens from Chow-pin-sa, taken in May or June.

Habitat. Western China.

Genus Blenina.

Walker; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 377 (1894).

1163. Blenina senex.

Dandaca senex, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 82 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 13, pl. xliv, fig. 6 (1879).

Dandaca (?) megei, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., vi, p. 20, pl. ix, fig. 6 (1881).

Eliochraa senex, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1889, p. 542.

A fine series from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. I obtained the species in Satsuma in May, and at Nagahama in July; my native collector took examples at Gensan in August. Oberthür records the species as D. megei from Kouy-Tchéou, and I received two specimens from Omeishan. There is an example from Shanghai in the National Collection at South Kensington.

Variable both as regards depth of colour and intensity

of marking.

Distribution, Kiushiu; Japan; Eastern and Western CHINA; COREA.

Genus Sarrothripa.

Curtis, Brit. Ent., i. fig. 29 (1824); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 387 (1894).

1164. Sarrothripa revayana.

Tortrix undulana, Hübn., Tortr., fig. 7 (1796).

Penthina revayana, Tr., Schmett., viii, p. 22 (1830).

Sarrothripa undulana, Stand., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 253 (1892).

Surrothripa revayana, Hampson, Fanna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 387 (1894).

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Four specimens of the ashy-grey form (russiana, Dup.) in Pryer's collection; these were from Yokohama and Oiwake.

Staudinger records vars. dilutana, Hübn. and degenerana, as well as the type form from Amurland.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan.

1165. Sarrothripa coreana, sp. n.

Primaries silvery-grey freckled with darker grey; sub-basal line indistinct; antemedial line wavy, double, oblique; postmedial line slightly wavy, double, curved beyond the cell; a fuscous brown patch extending along the costa to a whitish lunule before the irregular, dusky, submarginal line; a dark spot at the end of the cell with a whitish lunule on its outer edge. Secondaries fuscous grey. Under surface silky, fuscous grey, primaries rather darker.

Expanse 18 millim.

One male specimen taken by native collector at Gensan in July.

Habitat. Corea.

Genus Balsa.

Walker, Can. Nat. and Geol., v, p. 250 (1860).

1166. Balsa malana.

Brachytania malana, Fitch, 1st and 2nd Rep. Ins. N.Y., p. 244, pl. iii, fig. 5 (1856).

Nola leodura, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., iii, p. 178, pl. x, fig. 2 (1887).

Five specimens from Oiwake in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. NORTH AMERICA.—AMURLAND; JAPAN.

Subfamily EUTELIINÆ.

Genus Anuga.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 389 (1894).

1167. Anuga japonica.

Piada multiplicans var. japonica, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 538, pl. lii, fig. 6.

The male type was from Yesso and the female from Sendai, the latter was taken by myself in September.

The antennæ of the male are shorter than in typical Anuga and have long pectinations on basal two-thirds. I was inclined to think that this species should be referred to Eutelia and belonged to Hampson's Sect. III. B. of that genus; other characters, however, indicate its proper position to be in Anuga.

"Piadu" multiplicans, Walk, is given by Hampson as a synonym of A. constrictu, Guen., a species which has been recorded from Hong Kong but, so far as I am aware, not

from any other part of China. Habitat. Yesso and Japan.

1168. Anuga lunulata.

Anuga lunulata, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 62; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 390 (1894).

One specimen from Wa-ssu-kow, taken in July. Distribution. SIKHIM; WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Eutelia.

Hübn.; Hampson Fauna, Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 390 (1894).

1169. Entelia geyeri.

Eurhipia geyeri, Feld., Reis. Nov. Lep., pl. ex. fig. 23 (1874). Penicillaria guyra, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 536.

I obtained specimens at Ningpo in April, and Mr. Andrews obtained the species at Hakodate in July. There were some examples from Oiwake in Pryer's collection, and I have received others from Ta-chien-lu. I have also specimens from Sultanpore, Kulu, and I believe that this species has not hitherto been recorded from India.

Distribution. Kulu; Eastern and Western China:

JAPAN; YESSO.

1170. Eutelia inextricata.

Eutelia inextricata, Moore, Descr. Ind. Lep. Atk., ii, p. 147 (1882); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 395 (1894).

There was one example in Pryer's collection, and I have

received one from Ta-chien-lu. These agree well with the specimens in my series from the north-west Himalayas.

Distribution. NORTHERN CHINA; NORTH-WEST HIMA-LAYAS; SIKHIM; ASSAM; CEYLON (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA; JAPAN.

Subfamily STICTOPTERINAE.

Genus Risoba.

Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 328.

1171. Risoba obstructa.

Risoba obstructa, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 328; Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 2, pl. exliv, figs. 2, 2a, 2b (1884); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 398 (1894).

Risoba vialis, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 91, pl. iv. fig. 1 (1882). Risoba prominens, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881,

p. 329.

There was one specimen from Loochoo, in Pryer's collection; I received one example from Chang-yang, taken in June.

Distribution. Throughout Peninsular India, Ceylon, and Burma; Malacca; Java (Hampson); Northern and Central China; Loochoo.

1172. Risoba trimaculata.

Thyatira trimaculata, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 47, pl. v, fig. 5 (1864).

Thyatira trimuculata, var. chinensis, Leech, Entom., xxiii, p. 113 (1890).

Thyatira trimaculata, var. albomaculata, Leech, l. c., p. 114.

I have examples of the *chinensis* form from Ichang, Chang-yang, Wa-ssu-kow, and the province of Kwei-chow; these were taken in June, July, and August. I have not received any other specimens of the white-spotted form, *albomaculata*, the type of which was obtained at Ichang in August. There is one example of the typical form from Shanghai in the National Collection at South Kensington; I have two specimens of typical *trimaculata*, one from Kiukiang and the other from Moupin.

Distribution. Amurland; Corea; Central, Eastern,

and Western China.

Genus Stictoptera.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 400 (1894).

1173. Stietoptera costata.

Lophoptera costata, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 123, pl. clix, fig. 8 (1885).

Stietoptera costuta, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 403 (1894).

One specimen from Chia-ting-fu, taken in June or July. Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; CEYLON (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

Subfamily GONOPTERINÆ.

Genus Cosmophila.

Boisd.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 408 (1894).

1174. Cosmophila erosa.

Anomis erosa, Hübn., Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett., ii, 19, figs. 287, 288.

Cosmophila xanthindyma, Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag. Lép., p. 94, pl. xiii, fig. 7 (1834); Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 505.

Cosmophila erosa, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 411 (1894).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama. I have also examples from Ichang, taken in June and August, and from the province of Kwei-chow, taken in June or July.

Distribution. United States; W. Indies; S. Africa: Madagascar; Mauritius;—Throughout the Oriental Region; Australia (Hampson); Japan; Central, Northern, and Western China; Amurland.

1175. Cosmophila sabulifera.

Gonitis sabulifera, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 404 (1852).

Gonitis involuta, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1003 (1857);
 Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 85, pl. cliii, fig. 7 (1884);
 Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 505.

Cosmophila sabulifera, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 409 (1894).

Mr. Manley of Yokohama sent me one example of the *involuta* form.

Distribution. Throughout Africa; Aden; India; Ceylon, and Burma (Humpson); Japan.

1176. Cosmophila mesogona.

Gonitis mesogona, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1002 (1857).

Cosmophila mesoyona, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths,

ii, p. 408 (1894).

Gonitis fructifera, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 505.

A native collector obtained specimens at Gensan in September, and there were examples from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. I have also received the species from Kiukiang, Ichang, and Ta-chien-lu, taken in June and July.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java (Hampson); Japan; Corea; Central and Western

China.

1177. Cosmophila fulvida.

Anomis fulvida, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 397 (1852).

Gonitis falvida, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., ii, p. 85, pl. clv. figs. 3, 3a (1884).

Gonitis combinans, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1001 (1859); Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 506.

Cosmophila fulvida, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 409 (1894).

There was a fine and variable series from Yokohama and Loochoo in Pryer's collection; I obtained the species at Nagasaki in June and at Fushiki in July, and I have received specimens from Kinkiang also taken in July.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Australia; Solomons; Fiji; Samoa (Hampson);

JAPAN; KIUSHIU; LOOCHOO; CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Goniocraspidum.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 416 (1894).

1178. Goniocraspidum pryeri.

Gonitis pryeri, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 506, pl. lii, fig 8.

The type of this species, a female specimen from Gifu, was in Pryer's collection.

Habitat. Japan.

G. ennomoide, Hampson from Dharmsála is very closely allied.

Genus Clethrophora.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 416 (1894).

1179. Clethrophora distincta.

Gonitis distincta, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 506, pl. lii, fig. 7.

Clethrophora distincta, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 416 (1894).

There was a series in Pryer's collection, but without exact locality. I took one example at Nagahama and two at Gensan in July.

Snellen (Tijd. xxxviii, p. 207) considers that *Gonitis* viridis, Heyl. from Java (C. R. Ent. Belg. 1890, p. xxx) is synonymous with this.

Distribution. SIKHIM (Hampson); JAPAN; COREA.

Genus Scoliopteryx.

German Syst. Gloss. Prod., p. 14 (1811).

1180. Scoliopteryx libatrix.

Bombyx libatrix, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 537.

Noctua libatrix, Hübn., Noct., fig. 436.

Gonoptera libatrix, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 505.

Specimens in Pryer's collection from Yesso, Yokohama, Oiwake, and Gifu; I obtained the species at Gensan in July, and I have received examples from Ta-chien-lu, Wa-shan, Pu-tsu-fong, and Chia-kou-ho.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso;

COREA: WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Carea.

Walk.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 421 (1894).

1181. Carea (?) variegata, sp. n.

Primaries pale ochreous suffused with greyish; basal third clouded with blackish, and limited by a curved black line; postmedial line obscure, outwardly oblique from costa to vein 4, thence turned abruptly inwards to just below vein 2, and then curved and recurved to the inner margin, the oblique portion of the line above vein 4 is black except on the costal area, and there is a ferruginous-brown streak extending from the black line to the apex of the wing; the outer marginal area between the streak and vein 4 is clear ochreous; reniform stigma outlined in blackish but the outer edge is not clearly defined. Fringes greyish-brown marked with paler and preceded by a blackish line. Secondaries ochreous tinged with fuscous on basal half. Under surface ochreous; primaries have a blackish discal spot, two brownish clouds, on outer marginal area—one at the apex and the other at the angle of the wing; the secondaries are obscurely clouded with fuscous on the outer marginal area.

Expanse 44 millim.

One male specimen from Chou-pin-sa and a female from Chia-ting-fu. July.

As the female is in better condition than the male example, I have described it.

Habitat. Western China.

Genus Gelastocera.

Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) xx, p. 476 (1877).

1182. Gelastecera exusta.

Gelustocera exusta, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) xx, p. 476; Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1898, p. 316.

I have included this genus and species in the Notodontidæ. Hampson (Moths of India, ii, p. 427) places the genus in the Gonopterinæ.

Subfamily QUADRIFIN.E.

Genus Moma.

Hübn.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 435 (1894).

1183. Moma champa.

Moma ehampa, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 403, pl. xxxiii, fig. 2; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 435 (1894).

Moma (Diphthera) champa, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., ix, p. 158,

pl. xiii, fig. 4 (1897).

I have one male specimen from Chang-yang, and one female from the island of Kiushiu. July and August.

Alphéraky states that he has a pair of this species bred

from larvæ by Mr. Jankowski in Amurland.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; PUNJAB; NIL-GIRIS; CEYLON (Humpson); CENTRAL CHINA; KIUSHIU; AMURLAND.

Genus Trisuloides.

Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) vii, p. 36 (1881).

1184. Trisuloides sericea.

Trisuloides serieea, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) vii, p. 36 (1881); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 436 (1894).

Trisuloides catocalina, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883,

p. 17.

One female specimen taken at Chang-yang in July. Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAVAS; SIKHIM; SHIL-LONG (Hampson); CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Tambana.

Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 155 (1882).

1185. Tambana c-album, sp. n.

Primaries fuliginous brown with transverse black lines; sub-basal line short; antemedial line double, angulated about the middle and before the inner margin; postmedial double, wavy, angulated on costal area, terminating about the middle of the inner margin; sub-marginal line wavy, dentate, outwardly bordered with pale brown; a marginal series of black lunules: reniform stigma outlined in white except on its inner edge, thus representing a e-like mark: orbicular stigma outlined in black; a white mark on costa above the reniform, in some specimens this becomes a blotch extending to end of the cell. Secondaries orange with broad black marginal border and suffused

with blackish on basal area; fringes black chequered with greyish. Under surface orange; outer half of primaries black with a spot of the ground-colour at end of the cell; secondaries suffused with greyish on the costal area and on the fuscous outer marginal border, discal dot black.

Expanse 50 millim.

Eleven female specimens from Chang-yang. July and August.

Habitat. Central China.

1186. Tambana variegatu.

Tambana variegata, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 155 (1882). Trisuloides variegata, Hampson, Fanna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 436 (1894).

Two specimens from Omei-shan, taken in June or July. These examples are more variegated with white than the type, and the border of the yellow secondaries is blackish and more clearly defined.

Distribution. SIKHIM; WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Aplectoides.

Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 193 (1878).

1187. Aplectoides caliginea.

Aplectoides caliginea, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 185.

The type was from Tokio. There were three specimens in Pryer's collection; I obtained a series, at sugar, at Gensan in July, and I have received examples from Chang-yang, Ichang, Ta-chien-lu, Wa-shan, Chia-kou-ho, and Omei-shan.

Distribution. Japan; Corea; Amurland; Central and Western China.

1188. Aplectoides nitida.

Aplectoides nitida, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 194 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 16, pl. xlv, fig. 1 (1879).

A series from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. I have

also specimens from Ta-chien-lu, Wa-ssu-kow, Ni-tou, Chiating-fu, Wa-shan, and Pu-tsu-fong. There is also a smaller example from Moupin; this has the ground colour vinous-brown with only the typical black markings showing; the ashy-grey thorax contrasts strongly with the colour of the primaries, thus giving the insect a conspicuous appearance. I propose the name moupinensis for this form.

Distribution. JAPAN; WESTERN CHINA.

1189. Aplectoides obscura, sp. n.

Primaries dark grey powdered with black scales; reniform and orbicular stigmata rather paler ontlined in black; ante- and post-medial lines black and wavy, a narrow black band between them equidistant on the costa but approximating to postmedial line towards inner margin; submarginal line black, diffuse, wavy and dentate, followed by a grey shade. Secondaries sordid white suffused with fuscous on outer margin with indications of a dusky submarginal band. Fringes blackish. Under surface whitish, more or less suffused with fuscous especially on the primaries; all the wings have a blackish, narrow, postmedial band; the primaries have a pale spot at the end of the cell, and the secondaries have a blackish discal mark.

Expanse 46-48 millim.

Three male spécimens and seven females from China, and an example of the latter sex from Sultanpore, Kulu.

The localities are Chang-yang, Ni-tou, Chow-pin-sa, Chia-kou-ho, Ta-chien-lu, Wa-ssu-kow, and Wa-shan. June and July.

Distribution. Central and Western China; Kulu.

Genus Catocala.

Schrank, Fauna Boica, ii, 2, p. 158 (1802).

1190. Catocala nivea.

Catocala nivea, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 241 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, pl. xxxiii, fig. 4 (1878); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 442 (1894).

I have specimens from Yokohama, Oiwake, Nikko, Hakodate, Ichang, and Chang-yang. It occurs in July, and is found resting on the trunks of *Criptomeria*, with the bark of which it does not harmonize so well as it would do

with that of the young oak trees around on which it never appears to settle.

Distribution. Thundiáni; Punjab (Hampson); Japan;

Yesso; Central China.

1191. Catocala lara.

Catocala lara, Brem., Lep. Ost-Sib., p. 59, pl. iv, fig. 13 (1864).

The series in Pryer's collection was from Yesso, and probably obtained at Hakodate; the species is also recorded from Tokio.

Distribution. AMURLAND; JAPAN; YESSO.

1192. Catocala actwa.

Catocala actwa, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., iv, pl. cxii, fig. 22 (1874).

I have specimens from Yokohama, Tokio, Nikko, Fushiki, Ichang, Chang-yang, and Kiukiang. The species occurs from July to October.

Distribution. Japan; Central China.

1193. Catocala dissimilis.

Cutocala dissimilis, Brem., Lep. Ost-Sib., p. 60, pl. iv, fig. 15 (1864).

There were specimens from Yesso in Pryer's collection, and I obtained the species at Hakodate, and have received it from Ichang and Chang-yang. It occurs in August. These agree well with Amurland examples in my collection. Distribution. Amurland; Yesso; Central China.

1194. Catocala sancta.

Catocala sancta, Butl., Cist. Ent., iii, p. 134 (1885).

Two specimens from Yesso in Pryer's collection. *Habitut*. Yesso.

1195. Catocala electa.

Noctua electa, Borkh., Eur. Schmett., iv, p. 26; Huba., Noct., fig. 331.

Catocala zalmunna, Butl., Cist. Ent., iii, p. 241 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 25, pl. xlvii, fig. 3 (1879).

Catocala electa, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 550.

I took this species at Gensan in July, Hakodate in August, and Sendai in September; the specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama, Oiwake, and Yesso; examples have also been recorded from Nikko, Tokio, and Saporo, and I have a nice series from Chang-yang, taken in July.

Japanese specimens range from 75 to 86 millim. in expanse; the colour of the primaries varies from silvery-grey through ochreous-grey to dark grey (Gensan examples), and there are some slight differences in the width of the

band on secondaries.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea; Central China.

1196. Catocala concubia.

Cutocala concubia, Walk., Cat., xiii, p. 1210 (1857); Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vi, pl. ex, fig. 10 (1886); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 442 (1894).

I have specimens from Ta-chien-lu and the province of Kwei-chow, taken in June.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1197. Catocala nupta.

Noctua nupta, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, p. 841; Hübn., Noct., fig. 300.

Cutocala nupta, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii,

p. 441 (1894).

Catocala nupta, var. obscurreta, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., v, p. 86 (1880).

There was a specimen from Yesso in Pryer's collection, and Oberthür describes a variety of the species from the Isle of Askold and North China; the latter has the primaries darker than typical examples.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; North China;

Yesso.

1198. Catocala dula.

Catocala dula, Brem., Lep. Ost-Sib., p. 59, pl. iv, fig. 14 (1864).

Cutocala dula (sponsa L. var.), Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 585 (1892).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yesso and the Kurile Islands. I obtained the species in some numbers at Hakodate in August and at Sendai in September, and have received examples from Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Varies in colour and intensity of the markings of

primaries.

I do not agree with Staudinger in considering this to be a form of *U. sponsa*, from which it can be at once distinguished by the pure white and broader bands of the under surface.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Kurile

Islands.

1199. Catocala jonasi.

Catecala jonasii, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 242 (1877); Ill. Typ.Lep. Het., ii, p. 39, pl. xxxiii, fig. 6 (1878).

I obtained this species at Fushiki and Tsuruga in July, and at Nikko in September.

Habitat. Japan.

1200. Catocala scortorum.

Catocala scortorum, Christ., Iris., vi, p. 94 (1893).
 Catocala scortum, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., ix, p. 162, pl. xi, fig. 4 ♀ (1897).

Described from Sidemi. I have one example from Tachien-lu, taken in July. Excepting that the central band of secondaries is rather broader my specimen agrees very well with Alphéraky's figure of this conspicuous species.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Western China.

1201. Catocala volcanica.

Catocala volcanica, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 244 (1877); 1ll. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 40, pl. xxxiii, fig. 10 (1878).

Pryer's specimens were from Oiwake and Yokohama. I obtained the species at Fushiki in July, at Hakodate in September, and have received it from Kiukiang where it occurs in July.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Central China.

1202. Catocala obsecna.

Catocala obscena, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., ix, p. 176, pl. x, fig. 2 & (1897).

Alphéraky describes this species from Corea; one example of each sex taken in September.

Habitat. COREA.

1203. Catocala mirifica.

Catocala mirifica, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 243 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 39, pl. xxxiii, fig. 7 (1878). Catocala largeteaui, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., vi, p. 22, pl. viii, fig. 8 (1881).

A fine series of the type form from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. The *largetcaui* form, of which I have specimens from Omei-shan, Ni-tou, Pu-tsu-fong, Ta-chien-lu, and the province of Kwei-chow, is rather darker and the costal blotch is often entirely absent.

Distribution, JAPAN; WESTERN CHINA.

1204. Catocala invasa, sp. n.

Male. Primaries greyish clouded and suffused with brownish; basal line, short, angled, black; antemedial line, black, oblique, slightly waved and forming an obtuse angle before inner margin; postmedial line black, sinuous, sharply angled just below the costa, bidentate above the middle, a deep and expanding inward projection below the middle, and an acute angle before the inner margin; reniform outlined in blackish, its exterior edge black with rays of the same colour projected in the direction of postmedial line; fringes preceded by an interrupted black line and intersected towards apex by some black streaks. Secondaries yellow with black markings similar to those of *C. mirifica*, Butl., but the central band is more curved and the longitudinal streak broader. Under surface similar to that of *C. mirifica*.

Female. Basal area of primaries darker, thus contrasting strongly with the pale central portion of the wing.

Expanse ♂ 60 millim, ♀ 66 millim.

One male specimen from Chia-ting-fu and one female example from Chang-yang. July.

Habitat, Central and Western China.

1205. Catocala omphale.

Catocala omphale, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 195.

Described from Tokio. Pryer's specimens were from Yesso.

Habitat. Japan and Yesso.

1206. Catocala armandi.

Catocala davidi, Pouj., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1887, p. xxxviii.

Catocala armandi, Pouj., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1888, p. ceviii.

Described from a single female specimen from Moupin. This species seems to be nearly allied to *C. inconstans*, Butl. = patala, Feld.

Habitat. Western China.

1207. Catocala hampsoni, sp. n.

Differs from *C. patata*, Feld., in the contour of the transverse lines of the primaries; the antemedial being more wavy and less oblique, and the postmedial not so strongly angulated especially towards the inner margin. The medial black band of secondaries is narrower and terminates nearer the anal angle, the marginal border is broader; there is no black discal dot on the under surface of the secondaries.

Expanse 70 millim.

One male specimen taken at Chang-yang in July. Hubitat. Central China.

1208. Catocala esther.

Catocala esther, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 243 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 40, pl. xxxiii, fig. 9 (1878).

Occurs at Yokohama, Tokio, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Nagahama, in the island of Kiushiu, and also at Gensan, Che-kiang, Kiukiang, and Ta-chien-lu. July.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA; EASTERN, WESTERN,

and CENTRAL CHINA; AMURLAND.

1209. Catocala bella.

Catocala bella, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 242 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, pl. xlvi, fig. 10 (1879).

Catocala serenides, Staud., Stett. ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 268; Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 589, pl. xi, fig. 6 (1892). The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Oiwake; Butler's type was from Yokohama. Occurs in July and

August.

I have a series of seven Japanese specimens, and these compared with six Amurland examples in my collection are slightly more ashy-grey in the colour of primaries. This colour difference is not of sufficient importance to merit a varietal name.

Distribution. JAPAN; AMURLAND.

1210. Catocala separans.

Cutocula separans,, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 552, pl. liii, fig. 6.

I have two examples, both taken by myself in July, one at Nagahama and the other at Fushiki.

Habitat. Japan.

1211. Catocula duplicata.

Catocala duplicata, Butl., Cist. Ent., iii, p. 135 (1885).

There were specimens from Oiwake and Yesso in Pryer's collection; I obtained the species at Nagahama and Tsuruga in July.

Habitat, Japan and Yesso.

· 1212. Catocala ella.

Catocala ella, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 242 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 39, pl. xxxiii, fig. 5 (1878).
Catocala nutrix, Graeser, Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 374.

I have specimens from Yokohama, Yesso, Ta-chien-lu,

and Wa-shan. Occurs in July and August.

The black bands of secondaries are subject to considerable variation; in some examples almost the entire wing is suffused with black.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Amurland; Western

CHINA.

1213. Catocala intacta.

Catocala intacta, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 548, pl. liii, fig. 7.

Described from a specimen taken in July at Nagahama. TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1900.—PART IV. (DEC.) 36

This species is allied to C. cllu, Butl., not to C. dula as previously stated.

Hubitat. Japan.

1214. Catocula connexa.

Catocala connexa, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 196.

Catocala nubila, Butl., l. c.

The type was from Tokio and the specimens in Pryer's collection from Oiwake.

I met with the species commonly in the month of August at Hakodate, and obtained specimens at Sendai

in September.

The colour variation ranges from pale silvery-grey with well-defined markings, to an almost uniform dark ashygrey. One ochreous-grey example from Hakodate has the space between the central transverse lines filled in with blackish, thus forming a broad fascia.

Habitat, Japan and Yesso,

1215. Catocala butleri, sp. n.

Closely allied to *C. connexa*, Butl., but larger in size. The antemedial line of primaries is more sinuous and less oblique; the postmedial and submarginal lines are more sharply dentate. On the secondaries the black markings are rather broader, and the central band almost unites with the marginal border about the middle and towards the abdominal margin. The space between the ante- and postmedial line of primaries is clouded with pale greyish-brown in the male and with white in the female.

Expanse 72 millim.

A male specimen from the province of Kwei-chow and a female from Pu-tsu-fong, both taken in July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1216. Catocala prægnax.

Catocala prægnax, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1213 (1857); Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 25, pl. xlvi, fig. 11 (1879).

Walker's type was from North China. I obtained two specimens at Gensan in July.

Probably this is specifically identical with C. obliterata,

Mén.

Distribution. NORTH CHINA; COREA.

1217. Catocala davidi.

Catocala davidi, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., vi, p. 22, pl. viii, fig. 7 (1881).

Habitat. NORTH CHINA.

1218. Catocala hymenwa.

Noetua hymenwa, Schiff., Syst. Verz., p. 91; Hübn., Noct., fig. 340.

Catocala hymenwa, Treit., Schmett., v, p. 373.

I obtained two examples at Gensan in July. Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Corea.

1219. Catocala paranympha.

Noctua paranympha, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, p. 842.

Catocala varippe, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 243 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, pl. xxxiii, fig. 8 (1878).

Catocala paranympha, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 552.

Butler's type of *xurippe* was from Hakodate. I obtained specimens at Tsuruga, Nagahama, Sendai, Yokohama and Gensan.

Except that they are rather larger, the Japanese specimens do not exhibit any important differences from European examples.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Corea; Japan;

Yesso.

1220. Catocala mabella.

Catocala mabella, Holl., Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xvi, p. 75 (1889).

There were six specimens in Pryer's collection from Oiwake, and my native collector obtained one example in the island of Kiushiu.

Habitat. Japan and Kiushiu.

1221. Catocala columbina, sp. n.

Primaries dove-grey; basal line short, black, united with a short black streak on costa; antemedial line whitish, very wavy and bordered externally with black which forms a conspicuous patch on the costa; postmedial line black, angled just below the costa,

bidentate above the middle, thence sinuous to inner margin above which it forms a triangular mark; reniform whitish partly filled in with blackish and outlined in black, just below it is a pyriform whitish spot outlined in black, and just above it there is a blackish cloud on costa from which a dusky transverse shade extends to the inner margin; another similar transverse shade follows the postmedial line and there are some clouds of the same colour on the outer marginal area; the costa is whitest at apex and about the middle; fringes dark greyish preceded by a black line with black and white dots upon it. Secondaries yellow with a black central band and marginal border, the former is curved below the middle of the wing and unites with a black longitudinal streak, the latter is broad towards the costa and contracted before anal angle, the yellow ground-colour shows on the outer margin below outer angle and at the narrow part of the black border; fringes whitish chequered with blackish between veins 2 and 6.

Under surface straw-colour, the basal area of secondaries tinged with yellow; all the wings have a black transverse band and marginal border.

Expanse 58-62 millim.

Three male specimens and one female from Omei-shan, and thirteen examples, including both sexes, from Changyang. June and July.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1222. Catocala triphænoïdes.

Catocala triphænoïdes, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., vi, p. 21, pl. viii, fig. 5 (1881).

Described from a male specimen taken at Ngankiak. *Habitat*. NORTH CHINA.

1223. Catocala puella.

Catocala puella, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 551, pl. liii, fig. 5.

Described from Gensan. The type specimen was taken in July, and is the only example of the species that I have seen.

Habitat. Corea.

Genus Batracharta.

Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc., vi, p. 196 (1862).

1224. Butracharta cossoides.

Carissa cossoides, Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc., vii, p. 168.

One male specimen taken in May at Kiukiang. Distribution. BORNEO; CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Erygia.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 444 (1894).

1225. Erygia apicalis.

Erygia apicalis, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 50 (1852): Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 445 (1894). Calicula exempta, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1808 (1858). Calicula squamiplena, Walk., l. c. Diunthacia geometroides, Walk., Cat., xxxiii, p. 722 (1865).

Six specimens in Pryer's collection, five of which were without exact locality, and the sixth was ticketed from Loochoo; my native collector obtained one example at Gensan in August, and I have received one specimen from Ta-chien-lu.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Australia (Hampson); Japan; Corea; We-tern China.

Genus Sypna.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 144 (1852).

1226. Sypna dubitaria.

Tavia dubitaria, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiii, p. 939 (1865). Sypna omicronigera (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 446 (1894).

Two male specimens and one female from Chia-kou-ho, one male from Omei-shan; all taken in July.

This appears to be quite distinct from S. omicronigera, Guen., with which Hampson places it.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1227. Sypna mormoides.

Sypna mormoides, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 202; Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vi, p. 40, pl. cxi, fig. 2 (1886).

Sypna omicronigera (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 446 (1894).

One male specimen from Wa-shan, and a female example from Chia-kou-ho, both taken in July.

Distribution. SIKHIM; WESTERN CHINA.

1228. Sypna picta.

Sypna picta, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 244 (1877); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 40, pl. xxxiii. fig. 2 (1878).

Sypna achatina, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 245; Ill. Typ. Lep.

Het., iii, p. 26, pl. xlvii, fig. 7 (1879).

Sypna fumosa, Butl., Cist. Ent., ii, p. 245; Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 41, pl. xxxiii, fig. 3 (1878).

Sypna fuliginosa, Butl., Cist. Ent., p. 245; Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 26, pl. xlvii, fig. 8 (1879).

I have examples of the type form from Yokohama, Oiwake, Kiushiu, Gensan, Ta-chien-lu, Pu-tsu-fong, and Ni-tou; of the *achatina* form from Yokohama, Oiwake, Satsuma, Ta-chien-lu, and Chia-kou-ho; and of the *fuliginosa* form from Yokohama, Oiwake, Kiushiu, Ta-chien-lu, and Ni-tou. *Fumosa*, Butl., seems to be a modification of var. *achatina*, and I have such specimens both from Western China and Japan.

My Amurland series comprises representatives of each of the named forms as well as typical examples, but all the specimens are smaller in size than those from China

and Japan.

Distribution. Amurland; Corea; Western China; Japan; Kiushiu.

1229. Sypna prunosa.

Sypna prunosa, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 25.

Four male specimens and four females from Omei-shan, Wa-shan, and Chia-kou-ho, taken in July.

Distribution. Darjiling; Western China.

1230. Sypna rectilinea.

Sypna rectilinea, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 70;
 Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 449 (1894).
 Specimens from Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, Wa-shan,

Pu-tsu-fong, Chia-kou-ho, Ni-tou, and Chang-yang. Occurs

in June and July.

In the majority of these examples the space between the antemedial and medial lines is filled in with lilacine except on the costal area, all of them have the under surface darker than typical Indian specimens.

The form referred to may be known as var. lilucina.

Distribution. North-Western Himalayas; Central and Western China.

1231. Sypna kirbyi.

Sypna kirbyi, Butl., Trans. Eut. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 209; Waterhouse, Aid., ii, pl. clix, fig. 5 (1885).

Sypna rectilinea (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 449 (1894).

Eight male specimens and one female from Omei-shan,

captured in June or July.

Hampson considers this and S. prunosa to be forms of S. rectilinea, Moore, but they appear to me to be quite distinct. Distribution. Sikhim; Kulu; Western China.

1232. Sypna simplex, sp. n.

In colour and marking of both surfaces agrees almost exactly with S. rectilinea. Moore, but the antennæ are ciliate with paired bristles at each joint, instead of being fasciculate, and the fringes of all the wings are more crinulate.

Expanse 42-50 millim.

Five examples of each sex; four of these were obtained at Omei-shan, three on the high plateau to the north of Ta-chien-lu, one at Ni-tou, one in the province of Kweichow, and one at Kiukiang.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1233. Sypna hercules.

Gisira hercules, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 579. Sypna hercules, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 543.

I took one specimen at Hakodate in August; I have received one from Mr. Manley of Yokohama, and there was an example from Yesso in Pryer's collection. These differ from the type, which is in the National Collection at South

Kensington, in having the space between ante- and postmedial lines filled in with whitish, except on the costal area.

Habitat. Yesso and JAPAN.

1234. Sypna moorei.

Sypna moorci, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 209; Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vi, p. 44, pl. cxii, fig. 2 (1886). Sypna currilinea (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind.,

Moths, ii, p. 449 (1894).

One male specimen from Kiukiang, and a female from Ta-chien-lu.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Central and Western China.

1235. Sypna curvilinea.

Sypna curvilinea, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 60, pl. vi, fig. 4.

One female specimen obtained on the high plateau to the north of Ta-chien-lu appears to be referable to this species.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; WESTERN

CHINA.

1236. Sypna cyanivitta.

Sypna cyanivitta, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 70; Waterhouse, Aid., ii, pl. clix, fig. 4 (1885).

Sypna brunnea, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 167 (1882); Waterhouse, l. c., fig. 3.

I have examples of the *brunnea* form from Wa-shan, Chia-kou-ho, and Omei-shan; these were taken in July.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; SIKHIM (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1237. Sypna sobrina, sp. n.

Antennæ strongly fasciculate. Primaries brown with a violet tinge, sub-basal and antemedial lines black, double, the latter dentate above median nervure; postmedial line black, double, angulated below costa, bidentate beyond cell, and dentate below vein 2, only the costal half of this line is usually distinct and there is sometimes

a rather broad black medial band which is attenuated above the median nervure; submarginal line black, sharply angled below the middle; reniform stigma not well defined; orbicular white, punctiform; a fine lunulate black line, dotted with white, before the outer margin; fringes preceded by a wavy pale line. The discal area is traversed by irregular paler bands. Secondaries paler marked with black on abdominal margin; a short black line before anal angle; markings on outer margin as on primaries. Under surface pale brown suffused with fuscous especially on the outer marginal area; primaries have a pale discal lunule and diffuse blackish line beyond; secondaries have a pale discal dot and a double, angulated, blackish, medial line.

Expanse 64-68 millim.

In some examples the space between the antemedial line and medial band is powdered with greenish-grey scales except on the costal area. I propose the name ornata for this form.

Twelve male specimens and one female from Pu-tsu-fong, taken in June or July. Five of the males and the female example are referable to var. ornata.

Habitat. Western China.

Similar to S. olena, Swinhoe, but larger, the fascicles of antennæ are heavier, the submarginal line is more acutely angled, and the markings of the under surface are different.

1238. Sypna olena.

Sypna olena, Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xii, p. 261 (1893).

I have a fine series of this species, comprising specimens from Wa-shan, Pu-tsu-fong, Chia-kou-ho, and the province of Kwei-chow. Occurs in July.

Habitat. CHINA (Swinhoe); WESTERN CHINA.

1239. Sypna albistigma, sp. n.

Closely allied to S. astrigera, Butl., but differs on the upper surface from that species in its browner coloration, bluish-white reniform stigma, more angulated submarginal line, and paler outer marginal area. On the under surface the postmedial band of primaries is oblique and not angled; the basal three-fourths of all the wings blackish, outer fourth light brown.

Expanse 48 millim.

One example of each sex from Ta-chien-lu, one male specimen from Wa-shan, and one from Pu-tsu-fong. July. *Habitat*. Western China.

1240. Sypna astrigera.

Sypna astrigera, Butl., Cist. Ent., iii, p. 135 (1885)

The types were from Nikko and Chiuzenji.

I obtained specimens at Nagasaki in June; the examples in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama, and Mr. Manley has sent me others from the same locality.

Habitat, JAPAN and KIUSHIU.

1241. Sypna punctosa.

Tavia punctosa, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiii, p. 939 (1865). Tavia submarginata, Walk., l. c., p. 941.

Sypna umbrosa, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 204;
 Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vi, pl. cxi, fig. 3 (1886).

Sypna punctosa, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 447 (1894).

I obtained one example at Shimonoseki in July, and specimens were taken by native collector in Kiushiu. I have also received specimens from Kiukiang, Chia-kou-ho, Wa-shan, and Ta-chien-lu.

The Shimonoseki specimen was referred to S. astrigera, Butl., in my former paper; this was an error which I now

take the opportunity of correcting.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Sikhim; Shillong; Nilgiris; Pirmád; Travancore (Hampson); Kiushiu; Central and Western China.

1242. Sypna plaga, sp. n.

Primaries dark brown; the first three transverse lines greenish-grey edged with black and rather broad, the antemedial is slightly excurved below the median nervure and interrupted towards the costa, the postmedial is excurved and interrupted beyond the cell and expanded between veins 1 and 2; submarginal line black rather sinuous; reniform and orbicular stigmata greenish-grey, the former surrounded with marks of the same colour; marginal lunules greenish-grey edged internally with black; four pale dots on the costa towards apex. Secondaries pale brown suffused with fuscous; medial line blackish indented about the middle; there are indications

of a dusky postmedial band; marginal line black, lunular. Fringes agree in colour with the wings and are preceded by a pale crenulate line. Under surface pale brown tinged with fuscous; primaries have a blackish postmedial line which assumes band-like proportions between veins 4 and 7; submarginal band blackish, diffuse, widest towards the costa; secondaries have a blackish discal mark and two transverse lines, the outer angled about middle.

Expanse 52 millim.

One female specimen taken in June or July at Pu-tsufong.

Habitat. Western China.

1243. Sypna marginata, sp. n.

Primaries light brown clouded and irrorated, to a greater or lesser extent, with fuscous; transverse lines blackish, the first three interrupted and wavy; the space beyond the submarginal line is clear light brown; a series of black marginal dots; reniform stigma pale, not clearly defined; orbicular black, punctiform. Secondaries fuscous brown, marginal dots black, fringes light brown. Under surface light brown; the primaries are suffused with fuscous on the disk except around the discal mark; the secondaries are powdered with fuscous, discal mark edged with blackish.

Expanse 52 millim.

Eight male specimens and four females from Ta-chien-lu; three male examples and one female from Ni-tou. July and August.

In one male from Ta-chien-lu, three of the transverse lines, the marginal dots, and the reniform stigma are marked with white, thus giving the specimen some resemblance to S. distincta, from which it can easily be separated by the under surface characters. I propose the name albipunctata for this form.

Habitat. Western China.

1244. Sypna distincta.

Sypna distincta, Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 136, pl. ix, fig. 10.

This species was described from Kiukiang, and I have not received examples of it from any other locality.

Habitat. Central China.

1245. Sypna postflavida, sp. n.

Primaries obscure violet-brown, three of the black transverse lines interrupted and marked with white; sub-basal line almost straight, dotted with white on the costa, and at its termination before the median nervure; antemedial line indented, marked with white between the nervures, on the costa, and just above the inner margin: postmedial line curved and recurved, with seven white spots, the seventh double; submarginal line black, sinuous; the area beyond pale brown clouded with the ground-colour below the middle; a series of white spots outlined in black before the outer margin; orbicular stigma white, outlined in black, reniform stigma pale brown marked with black outlined white marks. yellow suffused with blackish on basal and outer marginal areas; a black, angulated, medial line not extending to the costa, and a black diffuse band beyond, the latter indistinct from costa to vein 4; a series of black lunules on outer margin increasing in size towards anal angle; fringes clouded with black from vein 4 to anal angle. Under surface yellowish: primaries with a black discal mark, central curved band, and broad submarginal band, the latter diffuse towards costa and united with a quadrate patch on middle of the outer margin; secondaries have a black discal mark, angulated medial line, and curved band beyond; lunules on outer margin as above, but less distinct except at anal angle.

Expanse 54 millim.

One male specimen taken at Pu-tsu-fong in June or July.

Habitat. Western China.

1246. Sypna quadrinotata, sp. n.

Primaries greenish-grey, with a small violet-brown basal patch, limited by the black sub-basal line; medial band violet-brown enclosing the orbicular which is of the ground-colour outlined in black; reniform stigma not defined; antemedial line black, irregular, limiting the band internally; postmedial line black, strongly angled and dentated beyond the cell, thence turning in to the medial band and forming its outer border; submarginal line black, wavy, bidentate about the middle, where it traverses a quadrate violet-brown patch, preceded by an obscure violet-brown shade; marginal line black, wavy, with some pale specks on it. Secondaries black'sh, paler on basal area which is defined by a buff-coloured band; fringes buff, marked and suffused with blackish towards anal angle. Under surface yellowish-buff; primaries have two black transverse lines and

a black submarginal band which unites with a quadrate black patch on outer margin; secondaries have a discal mark and two transverse lines, all these are black as also is a broad band on submarginal area; marginal dots black.

Expanse 60 millim.

Three male specimens and one female from Pu-tsu-fong, two males from the province of Kwei-chow and one female from Chang-yang. June and July.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1247. Sypna mandarina, sp. n.

On the upper surface this species is an almost counterpart of S. panosa, Moore, from India, but it is smaller, the dorsal tufts of abdomen are brown rather than black, the antennæ are bipectinate instead of fasciculate, the dark patch at outer angle of the primaries is differently shaped, and the fringes are less crenulate. The under surface is more suffused with fuscous, and the postmedial and submarginal lines of primaries are curved instead of being respectively straight and waved.

Expanse 50 millim.

Six male specimens taken at Chow-pin-sa in June. Habitat. Western China.

1248. Sypna watanabii.

Sypna watanabii, Holl., Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xvi, p. 76 (1889)

I am unable to identify any Sypna in my collection with the description of S. watanabii.

Habitat. JAPAN.

Genus Hypocala.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 73 (1852).

1249. Hypocala subsatura.

Hypocala subsatura, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 75 (1852). Hypocala aspersa, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 164 (1883). Hypocala subsatura, var. limbata, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 76, pl. exxxi, fig. 13 (1899).

I have specimens referable to the typical form from Putsu-fong and Chia-ting-fu; examples of aspersa from the

same localities, also from Moupin and Chow-pin-sa; and var. limbata from Chow-pin-sa and Pu-tsu-fong. Appears to occur throughout the summer.

Distribution. NORTH-WESTERN and EASTERN HIMA-

LAYAS; SYLHET (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1250. Hypocala moorei.

Hypocula moorei, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) x, p. 21 (1892).

Hypocula efflorescens, Moore (nec Guen.), Lep. Ceyl., iii, pl.

clx, figs. 5, 5a (1884).

Three male examples from the province of Kwei-chow,

taken in June or July.

Distribution. West Africa; North-West Himalayas; SIKHIM; CANARA; ČEYLON (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Ercheia.

Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1107 (1857).

1251. Ercheia umbrosa.

Erchcia umbrosa, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 194.

Described from a Tokio example; there were specimens from Nikko and Gifu in Pryer's collection, and I have received others from Kiukiang, Wa-shan, Chia-kou-ho, Ta-chien-lu, and the province of Kwei-chow.

Distribution. Japan; Central and Western China.

Genus Anisoneura.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 160 (1852).

1252. Anisoneura hypocyanca.

Anisoncura hypocyanea, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 162 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 456 (1894).

One female example taken in July at Omei-shan. Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; SIKHIM; ASSAM (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Nyctipao.

Hübn.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 458(1894).

1253. Nyetipao erepuscularis.

Phalana crepuscularis, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, p. 811; Clerck., Icon., pl. liii, fig. 1, 2.

Nyctipao lectitia, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 291 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 26, pl. xlvii, fig. 9 (1879).

Nyctipao crepuscularis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 544; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p.

461 (1894).

Pryer's examples were from Yokohama and the Loochoo Islands. I obtained the species in Satsuma and at Nagasaki in May, and at Tsuruga and Fushiki in July. It has also been recorded from Hakodate, and I have received specimens from Chang-yang, Kiukiang and Omei-shan.

Varies considerably in colour and markings, and to a

lesser degree in expanse.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma: SUMATRA; JAVA; BORNEO; PHILIPPINES (Hampson); LOOCHOO; JAPAN; YESSO; KIUSHIU; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1254. Nyctipuo macrops.

Phalæna macrops, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, iii, p. 225 (1768). Noctua bubo, Fabr., Sp. Ins., ii, p. 135 (1787).

Erebus macrops, Donov., Ins. China, p. 80, pl. xliv, fig. 1

(1842).

Patula macrops, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 145, pl. clxiv, fig. 5 (1885).

Nyctipao macrops, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 459 (1894).

One example was received from Kiukiang and two from Ta-chien-lu.

Distribution. Throughout Africa, Madagascar, India. CEYLON, and BURMA (Hampson); CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1255. Nyetipao albicineta.

Erebus albicineta, Koll., Hüg. Kasch., iv, p. 474, pl. xxii (1848).

Erchus rivularis, Westw., Cab. Or. Ent., p. 57, pl. xxviii, fig. 3 (1848).

Nyetipuo albicineta, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 461 (1894).

Two specimens, taken in the province of Kwei-chow in June or July, agree well with examples in my Indian series.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; SIKHIM; KHÁSIS; SHILLONG; NILGIRIS? (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1256. Nyetipao pilosa, sp. n.

Fuliginous brown suffused with purple on outer two-thirds.

Male. Primaries have a large chocolate-brown ocellus outlined in black and with some blue scales on the inner edge of the black comma-shaped pupil; ante- and postmedial bands dusky, the former only traceable towards the costa; inner half of the wing as far as the postmedial band covered with brownish pile; beyond the ocellus there is a fine, sinuous, white line, not reaching the inner margin. Secondaries covered with brownish pile except on the margins. Under surface as above in colour, the whitish line as on upper surface but broader and clearer; a submarginal series of whitish, internervular, spots.

Female. On the primaries there are longish brown hairs extending to the antemedial line and there is a medial dusky band from the ocellus to inner margin; on the secondaries the brown hairs are confined to the basal and abdominal areas, there are two dusky transverse bands and a continuation of the white sinuous line.

Expanse ₹ 94 millim. ♀ 92-106 millim.

One example of each sex from Chang-yang, three females from Chia-kou-ho, four from Ta-chien-lu, and one from Wa-shan. July.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

Allied to N. glaucopis, Walk.

Genus Hylodes.

Hulodes, Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 207 (1852). Hylodes, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 462 (1894).

1257. Hylodes caranca.

Phalæna caranea, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. celxix, figs. E.F. (1780).

Hulodes caranea, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 155, pl. clxvi, figs. 3, 3a, and pl. clxvii, fig. 6 (1885); Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 141.

Hylodes caranea, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii,

p. 462 (1894).

I have specimens from Kiukiang, Wa-shan, Ta-chien-lu,

and Chia-kou-ho, taken in June and July.

Distribution. Formosa; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java (Humpson); Central and Western China.

Genus Agonista.

Rogenh.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 463 (1894).

1258. Agonista fuscescens, sp. n.

Male. Velvety-brown. Primaries have darker sub-basal and antemarginal bands and a pale speck in the discal cell; the secondaries also have a darker antemedial band but this is less defined than on primaries. Fringes of all the wings creamy-white. Under surface fuscous-brown; all the wings have a dark discal mark and indications of a dusky medial band; submarginal line white inwardly shaded with dark fuscous, this line is not distinct on primaries except below the costa where it is indented; marginal lines white, wavy, edged outwardly with blackish, most distinct on secondaries.

Female. Pale-brown. Primaries clouded, and on the outer area bordered, with darker; bands of the male represented in this sex by blackish lines; submarginal line sinuous, dusky with blackish points on it, limiting the marginal border; postmedial band dark brown, attenuated and indistinct about the middle. Secondaries have blackish sub-basal and antemarginal lines, a pale postmedial line inwardly bordered with dark-brown; a submarginal row of obscure blackish spots. Fringes hardly paler than the ground-colour. Under surface similar to that of the male.

Expanse & 78, \$284-86 millim.

One male specimen and two females from Chia-kou-ho, taken in July.

There is one female example of this species, from Darjiling, in the National Collection at South Kensington, included in the series of A. reducens, Walk.

Distribution. WESTERN CHINA; SIKHIM.

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Genus Panilla.

Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 93 (1884).

1259. Panilla costipunctata, sp. n.

Pale-brown, powdered with fuscous-brown. Primaries have blackish antemedial, medial, and postmedial lines, the first is indented below the costa, the second is wavy and slightly curved, the third is wavy and strongly curved; there are some blackish marks on the costa, a large blackish cloud on the costal area and a smaller cloud below it, both between the postmedial line and the faintly indicated pale submarginal line; reniform stigma outlined in fuscousbrown, inconspicuous; the outer margin and fringes suffused with fuscous-brown, the fringes preceded by a black line and some internervular dots. Secondaries have a black discal linear mark and postmedial line, the antemedial line is dark brown, and there is a fuscous-brown shade between them; outermarginal area fuscousbrown traversed by a pale submarginal line; fringes as on primaries. Under surface pale-brown suffused with fuscous on the primaries and on the outer area of the secondaries; all the wings have a blackish discal annulus placed on a transverse dusky shade, and a blackish irregular postmedial line.

Expanse ₹ 23-26 millim, ♀ 28 millim.

One male specimen taken by myself in Satsuma in May, one from Chia-kou-ho, a female from Moupin and another from Omei-shan; the last three were obtained in June.

Distribution. KIUSHIU; WESTERN CHINA.

I have described the Moupin female example as it is in better condition than either of the others.

Genus Polydesma.

Boisd.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 465 (1894).

1260. Polydesma vulgaris.

Polydesma vulgaris, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1886, p. 135.

There were eight specimens in Pryer's collection, these were probably from Yokohama. I have also received the species from Kiukiang and Chang-yang. The Chinese specimens are much darker than those from Japan.

Distribution, Japan and Central China.

1261. Polydesma virens.

Pandesma virens, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 192.
Moma (Pandesma) virens, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 401, pl. vii, fig. 1 (1892).

Moma japyx, Staud., l. c., p. 402.

There were specimens from Yesso in Pryer's collection. I have also examples from Hakodate and one from Mr. Manley of Yokohama. Butler's type was from Tokio.

Standinger gives a very recognisable figure of virens, Butl. (=japyx, Staud.), and suggests that it may be Motschulsky's "Habrostola" niveola (Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., xxxix, 1, p. 195), but adds that it is not possible from the description of the latter to identify it with certainty. He goes on to remark that in my former paper (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 480) I introduced this species (i.e. virens, Butl.) twice over, but I may observe that the specimen referred to by me as "Moma" niveola, Motsch., in the paper quoted, bears a label in the Doctor's writing indicating that he had identified it as his Moma japyv, and also as probably the "H." niveola of Motschulsky. The specimen in question is, however, perfectly distinct from either the type of virens, Butl., or Staudinger's figure of the species, and I have therefore described it as D. staudingeri.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Amurland.

1262. Polydesma staudingeri, sp. n.

Primaries pale bluish-green traversed by a number of conspicuous black, wavy and dentate lines; a blackish-brown patch on costa towards the base, a larger brownish patch on apical area with a smaller one below it at outer angle; reniform and orbicular stigmata white, outlined in black. Secondaries pale fuscous with two transverse central lines and a broad, diffuse, submarginal band, darker. Under surface of primaries dark fuscous bordered with paler on the inner margin and marked on the costa towards apex with two whitish spots: secondaries whitish with dark brown discal mark, two transverse lines, and some clouds on outer margin.

Expanse 42 millim.

One female specimen from Gensan taken in July. Habitat, COREA,

This species, which may possibly be the "Abrostola" niveola of Motschulsky, is at once separable from D. virens

by the black transverse lines, the white stigmata, and the brown patches on the upper surface, quite independently of the different character of the under surface.

1263. Polydesma otiosa.

Polydesma otiosa, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 442 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 468 (1894).

Two examples from the province of Kwei-chow, taken in June or July.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Sylhet; Nilgiris (Hampson); Western China.

1264. Polydesma grisca, sp. n.

Primaries pale grey dusted with darker; sub-basal and submarginal lines black, wavy, the latter commencing on the costa in a dark grey mark; postmedial line traverses a white band of variable width, black, only well defined towards costa, where it originates in a dark grey mark, and towards the inner margin, between these points it is represented by black dots on the venation; submarginal line black, serrate, elbowed below the middle, outwardly edged with ochreous; marginal line, black, very wavy, double; reniform and orbicular stigmata dark grey, outlined in blackish, the former of large size and placed on a brownish-grey transverse band which is limited by wavy black lines. Secondaries pale grey with a brownish tinge especially on outer marginal area; medial and postmedial lines black, wavy, the former edged with white and the latter outwardty edged with ochreous followed by a diffuse blackish band; marginal line as on primaries. Fringes whitish marked with brownish grey. Under surface whity-brown: primaries have a conspicuous black discal spot preceded by a smaller one in the cell; postmedial line black, curved; outer marginal area clouded with blackish; secondaries sparingly powdered with blackish scales; a black discal mark and two wavy, black, transverse lines, the inner one rather feint; a diffuse black line from anal angle to vein 3.

Expanse 60 millim.

I have two male specimens and one female from Moupin, two males and a female from Chia-kou-ho, and one female example from the province of Kwei-chow. There are unnamed specimens of this species from Ichang, Chekiang, Shanghai, and Japan, in the National Museum at South Kensington.

Distribution, Eastern, Central, and WESTERN CHINA: JAPAN.

1265. Polydesma inangulata.

Hulodes inangulata, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 210.

Girpa fraterna, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 94, pl. clvi, figs. 5, 5a (1884).

Polydesma inangulata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 470 (1894).

Examples of the type form were obtained in the province of Kwei-chow in June or July, and a native collector captured a specimen referable to var. fraterna, Moore, in the island of Kiushiu.

Distribution, NATAL; throughout India, Ceylon, and Purma; Andamans; Australia (Hampson); Western

CHINA; KIUSHIU.

Genus Homoptera.

Boisd.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 474 (1894).

1266. Homoptera (?) fasciata, sp. n.

Primaries pale reddish-brown with some highly sinuous, whitish, transverse lines on the basal area and some longitudinal whitish streaks on the outer marginal area; antemedial line dark brown or blackish, curved, slightly dentate, expanding on the costa; postmedial line dark brown, sinuous, macular, outwardly limited by a pale, wavy line; the space between these lines is ashy-grey clouded and dusted with darker; marginal line formed of diamond-shaped spots which are rather darker than the ground-colour and are outlined in whitish; reniform stigma dark brown. Secondaries pale chocolate-brown with a dark brown or blackish antemedial line and a medial band, the latter has its inner edge traversed by a pale line and its outer edge limited by a whitish one; marginal line as on the primaries. Under surface pale brown, the basal and inner marginal area of secondaries whitish; all the wings have a black mark on the costa, representing a sub-basal line, an antemedial a medial and two postmedial black lines, the latter representing a band.

Expanse ₹ 36 millim, ♀ 38 millim.

One male specimen from Chang-yang and one female example from Chia-kou-ho; both were taken in August. Habitat, CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Chrysorithrum.

Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 292 (1878).

1267. Chrysorithrum amatum.

Catocala amata, Brem., Fauna Nördl. China's, p. 19; Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 60 (1864); Mén. Cat. Mus. Petr, iii, pl. xvii, fig. 4 (1863).

Chrysorithrum fuscum, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1881, p. 198.

Chrysorithrum rufescens, Butl., l. c.

Chrysorithrum amatum, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 547.

Pseudophia amata, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 579 (1892).

Occurs at Yokohama, Tokio, Nikko, Fujisan, Hakodate, Gensan, Chang-yang, Kiukiang, Ni-tou, and Ta-chien-lu in June and July.

Varies in intensity of markings, and also in the colour of primaries which ranges from olive brown (var. fuscum) through the typical violet-grey to pale pinkish-brown (var. rufescens).

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea;

CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1268. Chrysorithrum maximowiczi.

Bolina maximowiczi, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 58, pl. iv, fig. 12 (1864).

Chrysorithrum scriecum, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 292 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, pl. xxxiv, fig. 4 (1878).

Pseudophia (Chrysorithrum) flavomaculata, Staud., Rom.

sur Lép., vi, p. 580 (1892).

Occurs at Yokohama, Oiwake, and Fujisan; there were three specimens in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan.

Genus Catephia.

Ochs.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 481 (1894).

1269. Catcphia flavescens.

Catephia flavescens, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 74, pl. exxxi, fig. 12 (1889); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 482 (1894).

I have specimens from most of the localities in Western China that were visited by my collectors. June and July.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Sikhim (Hampson);

WESTERN CHINA.

1270. Catephia acronyctoides.

Anophia acronyctoides, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 47 (1852). Catephia acronyctoides, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 482 (1894).

I have one example from Chow-pin-sa captured in May or June.

This specimen is very similar to the European C. leucomelas, Linn., in colour, and so far as I can see it agrees in markings with that species and also with C. acronyctoides, which I am inclined to think is probably a form of C. leucomelas.

Distribution. South Africa; Sikhim; Rangoon

(Hampson); Western China.

1271. Catephia leucomelas.

Noctua leucomelas, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, 518; Clerck., Icon., pl. i, fig. 2.

Catephia ramburii, Boisd., Ind. Méth., p. 166 (1829).

Five specimens taken by a native collector at Gensan in August.

Distribution. EUROPE; COREA.

Genus Arcte.

Koll.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 485 (1894).

1272. Arcte carulea.

Cocytodes carulea, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 41, pl. xiii, fig. 10 (1852).

Arete carulea, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 486 (1894).

Cocytodes modesta, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889,

р. 548.

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Oiwake and Yokohama. I have received other examples from Kiushiu, and also from Chang-yang, Kiukiang, Ni-tou, Chia-kou-ho, Ta-chien-lu, and Omei-shan. Occurs in July and August.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; New Hebrides; New Caledonia; Fiji (Hampson); Japan; Kiushiu; Central and Western China;

AMURLAND.

1273. Arete polygrapha.

Arcte polygrapha, Koll., Hügel's Kaschmir, iv, p. 478 (1844); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 487 (1894).

One example from Ta-chien-lu and one from Chia-koulio, both taken in July.

Distribution. SIMLA; KASHMIR; SIKHIM (Hampson);

WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Lacera.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 336 (1852).

1274. Lacera alope.

Phalana alope, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. celxxxvi, figs. E. F. (1780).

Lacera procellosa, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p 368 (1879).

Lacera alope, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 214, pl. clxxiii, figs. 1, 1a (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 491 (1894).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama and Nikko, and I have received examples of the species from Kiukiang, Omei-shan, Ta-chien-lu, and Chow-pin-sa.

Distribution. SOUTH AFRICA; MADAGASCAR; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans (Hampson); Japan; Central and Western China,

Genus Chrysopera.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 493 (1894).

1275. Chrysopera combinans.

Archaa combinans, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1399 (1858); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 165, pl. clxix, fig. 3 (1885).

Chrysopera combinans, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths,

ii, p. 493 (1894).

One specimen from Ta-chien-lu, taken in July.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; peninsular INDIA, CEYLON, and BURMA (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Ophiusa.

Ochs.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 493 (1894).

1276. Ophiusa algira.

Noetua algira, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, p. 836 (1767); Esp. Schmett., iv, pl. lxxxvii, fig. 1.

Noctua achatina, Sulz., Abg. Ges. Ins., p. 160, pl. xxii, fig. 4 (1776).

Noctua stuposa, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii, p. 42 (793).

Noctua triangularis, Hübn., Noct., pl. lxvi, fig. 323.

Ophiusa algira, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 270; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 500 (1894).

Grammodes algira, var. mandschuriana, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 578 (1892).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama. I obtained the species at Tsuruga and my native collector at Gensan, and I have received examples from Kinkiang, Chang-yang, Chia-kou-ho, Wa-shan and Ta-chien-lu.

Distribution. Europe; Amurland; Corea; Central and Western China; Japan. Hampson gives also AFRICA; MAURITIUS; throughout INDIA, CEYLON, and

BURMA,

1277. Ophiusa curvata.

Ophiusa algira, var. curvata, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 546, pl. liii, fig. 8.

Originally described from Loochoo and Gensan. I have since detected other specimens from Japan; these last were in Pryer's collection and were perhaps also from Loochoo.

Distribution. Corea; Loochoo.

1278. Ophiusa maturata.

Ophiusa maturata, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1382 (1858).

Ophiusa falcata, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 171, pl. vi, fig. 14 (1882); Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 546. Ophiusa maturata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii,

p. 499 (1894).

One example without locality in Pryer's collection.

I have specimens from Ningpo, Gensan, Kiukiang, Ship-

y-shan, and Ta-chien-lu. Occurs in July.

Distribution. Khásis; Calcutta; Bombay, Nilgiris; Penang (Hampson); Japan; Corea; Eastern, Central, and Western China.

1279. Ophiusa arctotænia.

Ophiusa arctotania, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 272 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 501 (1892).

I obtained specimens in Satsuma in May and at Gensan in June. There were examples from Yokohama and Loochoo in Pryer's collection, and my native collector took others in the island of Kiushiu. The species was met with in nearly all the localities in China that my collector visited.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java (Hampson); Japan; Kiushiu; Loochoo; Corea; Central and Western China.

1280. Ophiusa dulcis.

Ophiusa dulcis, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 293 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, pl. xxxiv, fig. 5.

Specimens were taken by myself at Fusan in June, and by my collector at Gensan in July. Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Oiwake. One example was also received from Chang-yang, this has the grey portions of the wings rather darker than the Japanese and Corean specimens.

Distribution. Japan; Corea; Amurland; Central

CHINA.

1281. Ophiusa arcuata.

Ophiusa arcuata, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 609; Lep. Ceyl., iii, pl. clxxi, fig. 3; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 499 (1894).

One specimen taken by myself at Gensan in July. Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Java (Hampson); Corea.

1282. Ophiusa olista.

Minucia olista, Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xii, p. 261 (1893).

One female specimen from Kiukiang and one from Chang-yang, both taken in May.

Habitat, Central and Western China.

1283. Ophiusa onclia.

Naxia onelia, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 256 (1852).

Caranilla onelia, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 169, pl. clxx, figs. 1, 16 (1885).

Naxia lagcos, Guen., l. c.

Ophiusa onclia, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 502 (1894).

This species is represented from Shanghai in the National Museum at South Kensington.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, Burma; Penang; Java (Hampson); Eastern China.

1284. Ophiusa corcuna.

Naxia corcana, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 560, pl. lii, fig. 11.

I obtained four specimens at Gensan in June and July. *Habitat*. Corea.

Genus Lagoptera.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 223 (1852).

1285. Lagoptera elegans.

Ophiusa elegans, Van der Hoev., Tijd. Nat. Gesch., vii, p. 280, pl. v, and figs. 6 a, b.

Lagoptera multicolor, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 226 (1852).

Lagoptera elegans, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1352 (1858). Lagoptera juno, Dalm.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 505.

I obtained specimens from Fushiki and Gensan in July, the examples in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama; others have been received from Kiukiang, Chang-yang, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, and the province of Kwei-chow.

Distribution. Throughout the Himalayas; Nilgiris (Hampson); Japan; Corea; Central and Western China; Amurland.

Genus Serrodes.

Guenée, Noet., iii, p. 251 (1852).

1286. Serrodes inara.

Phalæna inara, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. ecxxxix, fig. E (1779).

Serrodes campana, Guen., Noct., p. 252, pl. xxi, fig. 6 3 (1852); Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 140.

Serrodes inara, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 510 (1894).

Five specimens from Kinkiang, taken in June, and one from Omei-shan, taken in July.

Distribution. Africa; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Borneo; Australia (Hampson); Central and Western China.

Genus Acantholipes.

Led.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 520 (1894).

1287. Acantholipes curviliea, sp. n.

Primaries leaden-grey; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, not reaching the costa, the first is slightly oblique and the second band-

like and incurved below the cell; submarginal line vinous-brown edged with fuscous, slightly curved, followed by three patches of black; reniform stigma lumular, orbicular punctiform, both black; fringes dark grey, paler towards the tips, preceded by a darker line with black points on it. Secondaries fuscous-grey with darker medial line, and a dark edged ochreous-brown submarginal band, the space between band and line leaden-grey; fringes grey preceded by a darker line. Under surface fuscous, all the wings have a black discal dot.

Expanse 34 millim.

One example of each sex from Chow-pin-sa and a female from Pu-tsu-fong taken in June.

Habitat. Western China.

1288. Acantholipes similis.

Phurys similis, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 174, pl. vi, fig. 5 (1881).

Phurys ochreifascia, Hampson, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., viii, p. 83, pl. cxlvi, fig. 2 (1891).

Acantholipes similis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 521 (1891).

Not uncommon at Moupin, Chow-pin-sa, Chia-ting-fu, Pu-tsu-fong, Kiukiang, and Ichang. Occurs in June.

Distribution. SIKHIM; NILGIRIS (Hampson); WESTERN and CENTRAL CHINA.

1289. Acantholipes pansalis.

Dragana pansalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 200 (1858). Acantholipes pansalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 524 (1894).

I obtained this species at Foochau in April, at Nagasaki, and in Satsuma in May.

There were specimens in Pryer's collection, and others were captured by a native at Ningpo in July.

The fresh examples are greyish-brown in colour.

Distribution. FORMOSA; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Singapore (Hampson); Foochau, Kiushiu; Eastern China.

Genus Flammona.

Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vii, p. 55.

1290. Flammona trilineata, sp. n.

Primaries grey suffused with pinkish brown; antemedial, medial, and postmedial, lines, broad, dark brown, the first two almost straight, the third angled above the middle; submarginal line oblique, dusky; a blackish, linear, discal mark. Secondaries and under surface of all the wings fuscous with a pinkish tinge.

Expanse 24 millim.

One male specimen from Kiukiang. Taken in May. Habitat, Central China.

Genus Calobochyla.

Hübner, Verz. Schmett., p. 344.

1291. Calobochyla salicali.

Pyralis salicalis, Fabr., Syst. Ent., iii, p. 369; Hübn., Pyral., fig. 3.

Madopa salicalis, Steph., Cat. Brit. Ins., ii, p. 159 (1829). Amblygoes cinerea, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 69, pl. lviii, fig. 1 (1879).

Culobochyla salicalis, Hübn., Verz. Schmett., p. 344; Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust., iv, p. 18 (1834).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama; I obtained the species in Satsuma in May, at Hakodate in August, and at Gensan in July. I have also received examples from Chang-yang.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso;

COREA; CENTRAL CHINA.

1292. Catobochyla (?) bilinealis.

Calobochyla bilinealis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 64, pl. ii, fig. 14 (1889).

One male specimen taken in the Snowy valley, near Ningpo, in July, and a female taken in August at a place three days' march north of Ichang.

Habitat. Eastern and Central China.

Genus Hemipsectra.

Hampson, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., viii, p. 84 (1891); Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 524 (1894).

1293. Hemipsectra fallax.

Egnasia fallax, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 450.

Described from Yokohama, there was one specimen in Pryer's collection and I have others, obtained by myself, at Foochau in April, and at Nagasaki in May; one male specimen was also taken by native collector in Kiushiu, and I have received one example from Ichang.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; COREA; CENTRAL

CHINA.

Genus Euclidia.

Ochs.; Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust., iii, p. 138 (1829).

1294. Euclidia glyphica.

Noctua glyphica, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 510; Hübn., Noct., fig. 347.

Euclidia consors, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 293 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 42, pl. xxxiv, fig. 6 (1878).

Euclidia glyphica, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889,

p. 554.

Euclidia glyphica, var. dentata, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 573 (1878).

Specimens from Yokohama, Oiwake, and Yesso were in Pryer's collection. Some of the examples from Japan are much larger than those in my collection from Europe.

Var. dentata, from Amurland is a large pale form. Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso.

1295. Euclidia munita.

Euclidia munita, Hb. ab. immunita, Mill.; Alph., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 45 (1897).

Recorded from the province of Gan-sou. Distribution. Southern Russia; North China.

Genus Leucanitis.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 58 (1852).

1296. Leucanitus chinensis.

Leucanitis chinensis, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 45 (1897).

Recorded from the province of Gan-sou. *Habitat*. NORTH CHINA.

1297. Leucanitis flexuosa.

Leucanitis flexuosa, Mén.; Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 47 (1897).

Recorded from the province of Chan-si.

Distribution. South-East Russia; Asia Minor; North China.

Genus Remigia.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 525 (1894).

1298. Remigia archesia.

Noctua archesia, Cram. Pap., Exot. iii, p. 145, pl. celxxiii, figs. F, G (1780).

Remigia archesia, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 552; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 526 (1894).

I obtained this species at Foochau in April, and Mr. Smith took it at Hakone in August; my native collector secured specimens at Ningpo in June and at Gensan in July. Pryer's examples were from Yokohama.

I have also received specimens from Kiukiang, Ship-y-shan, Omei-shan, and Chia-kou-ho.

An exceedingly variable species.

Distribution. Ethiopian and Oriental Regions (Hampson); Japan; Eastern, Central, and Western China;

COREA.

1299. Remigia annetta.

Remigia annetta, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 293 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 43, pl. xxxiv, fig. 7 (1878).

Euclidia annetta, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 574 (1892).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama. I obtained some examples at Ningpo in April, in Satsuma, and at Nagasaki in May, and at Tsuruga, Fushiki and Gensan in July. The species was met with by my collectors in China in most of the localities that they explored.

It is perhaps rather surprising that this variable species should have escaped thus far with only one name.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu; Corea; Eastern, Central, and Western, China; Amurland.

1300. Remigia inferna, sp. n.

Female. Primaries brownish-grey with a violet tinge; antemedial line oblique, blackish, outwardly edged with dark brown, preceded by a black dot above the inner margin; postmedial line blackish highly irregular, resembling the profile of a human face; reniform stigma blackish not clearly defined, a black spot above it on the costa; orbicular, lunular, brown with darker outline; submarginal band blackish, its outer edge serrate and with a cinereous suffusion beyond it; marginal band brownish with a series of dark annular marks on it. Secondaries fuscous-brown with an obscure blackish central line and indications of a blackish postmedial line; fringes of all the wings preceded by a fine black line. Under surface brown suffused with fuscous; all the wings are traversed by two diffuse fuscous lines.

Expanse 46 millim.

One female specimen from Wa-shan, one from Chowpin-sa, one from Pu-tsu-fong, and a rather worn male from Huang-mu-chang. July.

Habitat. Western China.

Allied to *R. annetta*, Butl., but may be distinguished from that species by the markings of primaries and its superficial resemblance to *Euclidia mi*, Clerck., as regards the character of the postmedial line.

1301. Remigia nigrisigna.

Remigia nigrisigna, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 553, pl. lii, fig. 5.

Described from a male specimen taken in May in Satsuma, a female was subsequently obtained by a native collector in the island of Kiushiu.

The female example is rather smaller than the male, the patch following the reniform stigma is hardly darker than the ground-colour, and the antemedial line is less oblique.

Distribution. Formosa (Coll. Moore); Kiushiu.

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1302. Remigia lasa.

Phurys laxa, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1486 (1858).
Drasteria pavona, Feld., Reis. Nov. Lep., pl. cxvii, fig. 9 (1874).

Remigia lava, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 525

(1894).

Two male specimens and one female from Moupin, one male example from Chang-yang, and one female from Ichang. June and July.

Distribution. SIKHIM (Hampson); CENTRAL and WEST-

ERN CHINA.

1303. Remigia propugnata, sp. n.

Primaries brownish-grey tinged with violet; ante- and postmedial bands, which are united above the inner margin, are blackish, the antemedial is outwardly oblique and has an inward spur in the direction of a dot above the inner margin, the postmedial is inwardly oblique and is angulated on both edges; connected with the postmedial band below the cell there is a paler spot outlined in dark brown with an oblique dark brown line from it to the costa, the band does not extend to the costa but its truncate termination touches an almost quadrate dark brown spot at the costal extremity of the black submarginal line which latter is outwardly edged with brownish; outer margin suffused with fuscous and limited by a violet-grey diffuse line; reniform stigma not well defined, its inner edge blackish; orbicular punctiform, black; fringes chequered with fuscous and preceded by a wavy black line. Secondaries brownish suffused with fuscous; central line obscure, blackish; fringes greyish preceded by a wavy brown line. Under surface of primaries fuscous, costal margin and outer marginal area golden-brown: secondaries goldenbrown irrorated with fuscous, discal spot and postmedial line blackish; there are indications of a dusky submarginal band,

Expanse 46 millim.

One male specimen from Pu-tsu-fong and one from the province of Kwei-chow, taken in June or July.

Habitat. Western China.

1304. Remigia (?) conspicua, sp. n.

Primaries greyish-brown with a pinkish tinge; a broad darker brown, oblique, band traverses the median area, the interior of this band is of the ground-colour towards the inner margin; submarginal line indistinct, wavy, preceded on the costa by a small dark brown patch. Fringes of the ground-colour chequered with darker. Secondaries ochreous suffused with fuscous on the discal area. Under surface stramineous becoming golden-yellow on outer margins and clouded with fuscous on the median area of the primaries.

Expanse 40 millim.

One male specimen taken by my native collector at Hakodate in June or July.

Habitat. YESSO.

I have placed this specimen in *Remigia* provisionally; a new genus will probably have to be founded for its reception.

Genus Trigonodes.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 281 (1852).

1305. Trigonodes hyppasia.

Noctua hyppasia, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. ccl, fig. E (1779).

Trigonodes hyppasia, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 527 (1894).

Seven specimens from Loochoo in Pryer's collection. I have also received examples from Chia-ting-fu (July), Ichang (August), and Ship-y-shan (September).

Distribution. Africa; Mauritius; Madagascar; Aden; Formosa; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Australasia (Hampson); Central and Western China; Loochoo.

Genus Grammodes.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 275 (1852).

1306. Grammodes geometriea.

Grammodes ammonia, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 278 (1852). Noctua geometrica, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 599 (1775); God. Lép. Fr., v, p. 114, pl. liii, fig. 4.

Noctua ammonia, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. ccl, fig. D (1779).

Grammodes geometriea, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 531 (1894).

An extensive series was reared from larvæ at Chung-king, in May. I have also received specimens from

Wa-shan, Ta-chien-lu, and Moupin, taken in July and August.

Varies considerably in the width of the central pale

fascia of primaries, this in a few examples is brown.

Distribution. Europe.—Africa; Formosa; throughout India and Ceylon; Java; Australia (Hampson); Western China.

1307. Grammodes mygdon.

Noctua mygdon, Cram., Pap. Exot., ii, pl. clvi, fig. G (1777).

Chalciope mygdonias, Hübn., Verz. Schmett., p. 268 (1816). Grammodes mygdon, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 531 (1894).

There were seven specimens from Loochoo in Pryer's collection, and I have one example from Kiukiang which was taken in May.

Distribution. Formosa; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Borneo (Hampson); Central China;

Lоосноо.

Genus Entogramma.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 203 (1852).

1308. Entogramma fautrix.

Entogramma fautrix, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 204 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 532 (1894).

I took two specimens at Foochau in April.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Java (Hampson); Foochau.

Genus Cænurgia.

Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1491 (1858).

1309. Canurgia electuria.

Doryodes electaria, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 84, pl. vii, fig. 12 (1864).

Pelamia electaria, Staud., Cat. Lep. Eur., p. 135 (1871); Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 575 (1892).

There were specimens from Oiwake in Pryer's collection. I obtained the species at Gensan in July and at Hakodate

in August, and have received one example from Mr.

Manley of Yokohama.

There is no doubt whatever about the identification of this species. Dr. Standinger states that he has received a somewhat similar species from Japan, but does not give it a name.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea.

Genus Thermesia.

Hübn.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 533 (1894).

1310. Thermesia rubricans.

Ophiusa rubricans, Boisd., Faun. Lép. Mad., p. 106, pl. xvi, fig. 1 (1834).

Thermesia rubricans, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 356 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, p. 534 (1894). Azazia rubricans, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1576 (1858).

. One example received from Mr. Manley of Yokohama. Distribution. Africa; throughout the Indian Region; Java; and Pacific Islands (Hampson); Japan.

1311. Thermesia ussuriensis.

Remigia ussuriensis, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 61, pl. v, fig. 19 (1864).

Azazia unduligera, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 293 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 43, pl. xxxiv, fig. 8 (1878).

Celiptera ussuriensis, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., ix, p. 178 (1897).

Occurs at Nagasaki in June; at Shimonoseki; Fushiki, and Tsuruga in July, and at Hakodate in August. There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, the species has been recorded from Tokio, and I have one example from Chang-yang which was taken in June. My collectors in Western China obtained the species at Moupin, Ta-chien-lu, and in the province of Kwei-chow, in July.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu:

CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA; COREA.

1312. Thermesia orientalis, sp. n.

Pale brown suffused with fuscous-brown, onter marginal area darker inwardly limited by a whitish edged dark brown line. Primaries have indications of two blackish transverse lines; the outer one marked with black points on the veins; reniform stigma represented by a white dot surrounded with blackish; orbicular stigma blackish, punctiform; all the wings have a pale, wavy, submarginal line but this is indistinct. Fringes preceded by a dark wavy line dotted with whitish. Under surface pale brown suffused with fuscous-brown especially on the outer areas; primaries have a white discal dot ringed with fuscous, preceded by a blackish one; two blackish transverse lines beyond the middle of the wing, the first of these is wavy, and the second is oblique interrupted and inwardly edged with whitish; secondaries have a white discal dot, two wavy fuscous transverse lines, and a curved series of fuscous ringed white dots.

Expanse 44 millim.

One male specimen and two females from the province of Kwei-chow. June and July.

Habitat. Western China.

1313. Thermesia mandarina, sp. n.

Dusky ochreous-brown. Primaries have an obscure antemedial line, and an oblique postmedial line, the latter, which does not attain the costa, is outwardly edged with ochreous; the oblique line as well as two obscure wavy lines beyond are continued on the secondaries. Under surface ochreous irrorated with fuscous; primaries suffused with blackish above the inner margin; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and two transverse lines, the outer one on primaries diffuse, that on secondaries obscure.

Expanse 50 millim.

One female from Omei-shan, taken in June or July. *Habitat*. Western China.

1314. Thermesia (?) butleri, sp. n.

Pinkish grey-brown, olive-brown clouded with blackish-grey on outer marginal area, the basal area clothed with olive-brown hair. Primaries have a dusky curved and wavy antemedial line, an irregular dusky central shade, and a reddish-brown, oblique line, tinged inwardly with white, this line extends from the apex to the inner margin where it terminates one-third from the angle; the

postmedial line is blackish, angulated, and extends from the costa to the oblique line opposite the cell; reniform stigma represented in the male by a blackish ringed white dot, but in the female the stigma is of the ordinary shape and is outlined in blackish; orbitalar stigma blackish, punctiform. Secondaries have a white edged reddish-brown oblique line which appears to be a continuation of that on the primaries. Under surface yellowish; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and two transverse lines, the first wavy and the second diffuse. Palpi have the third and part of the second joints yellow, the remainder being velvety black.

Expanse 54-60 millim.

One male specimen from Chow-pin-sa, one female from Omei-shan, and one example of the same sex from the province of Kwei-chow. June.

Hab. Western China.

1315. Thermesia (?) brunnea, sp. n.

Primaries pale cinnamon-brown; basal area tinged with fuscous, limited by a darker irregular line; a fuscous median fascia, its inner edge not clearly defined, its outer edge limited by a serrate black line; three black equidistant dots in the cell; submarginal line dusky, only distinct towards the costa; a series of black dots on the outer margin. Secondaries colour of primaries with an irregular postmedial series of black dots and an antemedial dusky line, the latter is not clearly defined, and the space between it and the black dots is sparingly powdered with fuscous scales; a series of black dots on the outer margin. Under surface pale brown powdered with darker.

Expanse 30-32 millim.

Two examples of each sex from Oiwake in Pryer's collection.

Habitat. JAPAN.

Genus Ischyja.

Hübn.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 537 (1894).

1316. Ischyja manlia.

Noctua manlia, Cram., Pap. Exot., 1, pl. xeii, fig. A. Ischyja manlia, Hiibn., Verz. Schmett., p. 265 (1816); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 138, pl. clxiii, figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b, (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 537 (1894).

Potamophora manlia, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 123 (1852).

This species occurs in June and July; it was obtained by my collectors at Kiukiang and in most of the localities in Western China that they visited.

Distribution. Philippines; throughout Ind.a, Ceylon, and Burma; Java; Andamans (Hampson); Central

and Western China.

Genus Platyja.

Hübn., Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 268 (1818).

1317. Platyja umminea.

Noctua umminea, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii, pl. celxvii, fig. F (1780).

Sympis subunita, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 344 (1852).

Ophisma umminia, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1384 (1858).

Cotuza drepanoides, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1552

(1858).

Ginœa removens, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1638 (1858). Hulodes falcata, Feld., Reis. Novara Lep., pl. exv, fig. 8 (1874).

Platyja umminea, Hampson, Fanna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 539 (1894).

Distribution. China; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Penang; Sumatra; Java; Borneo; Cape York (Hampson).

Genus Crithote.

Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vii, p. 182 (1864).

1318. Crithote (?) prominens, sp. n.

Primaries pinkish-grey; median third, except towards costa, dark chocolate-brown the inner edge oblique and the outer diffuse and irregular, a small suffused patch of the ground-colour is enclosed on inner margin; apical area suffused with fuscous-brown, limited inwardly by a darker oblique line; the only transverse line is the postmedial and this is only clearly defined on the costal area. Secondaries fuscous-grey. Under surface fuliginous,

Expanse 34 millim.

One male specimen taken in July at Chang-yang.

Habitat. Central China.

This species is referred provisionally to *Crithote* as its chief generic characters seem to indicate its being placed there; it differs, however, in the following particulars from Hampson's diagnoses of *Crithote*. The inner margin of primaries is slightly lobed about one-fourth from the base, this has long blackish fringes; the outer margin of the secondaries is rounded; the mid tibiae are only moderately hairy.

Genus HARMATELIA.

Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 182 (1882).

1319. Harmatelia bifidalis.

Harmatelia bifidalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 64, pl. ii, fig. 11 (1889).

Two specimens taken by myself at Hakodate in August.

Genus Episparis.

Walk.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 543 (1894).

1320. Episparis varialis.

Neviasca varialis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 7 (1858). Episparis varialis, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 217, pl. clxxv, fig. 12 (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 543 (1894).

One example of each sex taken in June at Ichang.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma;

Andamans; Java; Borneo (Hampson); Central China.

Genus Oxyodes.

Guenée, Noct., iii, p. 128 (1852).

1321. Oxyodes serobiculata.

Noctua scrobiculata, Fabr., Sp. Ins., ii, p. 212 (1781).

Phalwna clytia, Cram., Pap. Exot., iv, pl. ccexcix, fig. G (1782).

Ocyodes serobiculata, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 141, pl. clxiv, fig. 1 (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 546 (1894).

Recorded from China but probably from some southern locality. The species was not obtained by my collectors.

Distribution. CHINA: throughout INDIA, CEYLON, and

Burma; Java; Fiji (Hampson).

Genus Spirama.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 552.

1322. Spirama retorta.

Phalwna retorta, Clerck., Icon., pl. lxiv, figs. 2, 3 (1759); Cram., Pap. Exot., ii, pl. exvi, fig. D (1777), and iii, pl. celxxiv, fig. A (1780).

Noctua spiralis, Fabr., Sp. Ins., ii, p. 211 (1781).

Erebus retorta, Koll., Hüg. Kasch., iv, p. 475 (1848).

Erebus chemista, Koll., I. c.

Spirama suffumosa, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 195 (1852).

Spirama japonica, Guen., l. c.

Spirama simplicior, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 198.

Spirama inequalis, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) xi, p. 116 (1883).

Spirama jinchuena, Butl., l. c., p. 115.

Spirama retorta, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 545; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 553 (1894).

Common in Japan, Corea, and China; there appears to be a succession of broods.

All the forms described by Butler and Guenée as distinct species are represented in my series, selected from a large number of specimens, and these are so well linked together by intergrades that I have no hesitation in regarding them as simply modifications of one exceedingly variable species.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Java (Hampson); Japan; China; Corea.

1323. Spiramu martha.

Hypopyra martha, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 292 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 41, pl. xxxiv, fig. 3 (1878).

Spirama agrota, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881,

p. 197.

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama. I obtained the species at Nagasaki and have received examples from Kiukiang, which were taken in May and June. It has also been recorded from Tokio and Nikko, and I have examples from Sultanpore, Kulu, where they were taken by Captain Young.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; CENTRAL CHINA;

NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS.

1324. Spirama vespertilio.

Noctua vespertilio, Fabr., Mant. Ins., ii, p. 136 (1787). Hypopyra vespertilio, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 199 (1852).

Hypopyra extricans, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiv, p. 1328 (1857); Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 27, pl. xlvii, fig. 12 (1879).

Hypopyra dulcina, Feld., Reise. Nov. Lep., iv, pl. cxv,

fig. 10 (1874).

Spirama vespertilio, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 554 (1894).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama. It also occurs at Shimonoseki, Nagahama, Tsuruga, and in the province of Satsuma in July. My collectors obtained examples in most of the localities in Western China that they visited.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Borneo (Hampson); Japan; Kiushiu;

Western China.

1325. Spirama rectifasciata.

Spirama rectifusciata, Mén., Cat. Mus. Petr., pl. xvii, fig. 6 (1863).

Spirama interlineata, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 291 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 41, pl. xxxiv, fig. 2 (1878).

Calliodes rectifasciuta, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 545.

I obtained specimens at Nagasaki and Shimonoseki in June, and at Tsuruga and Gensan in July. My collectors in China met with the species at Kiukiang in July.

There were some examples in Pryer's collection, but

these were not localised.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Corea; Central China.

Genus Phyllodes.

Boisduval, Voy. Astrolable, Lép., p. 246 (1832).

1326. Phyllodes punctifascia, sp. n.

Primaries brown irrorated with blackish in and around the cell; there are five angled transverse lines but the postmedial and submarginal only are distinct, these are olive-brown and are angled at the point where they cross an oblique line of the same colour which extends from the apex to two silvery white marks in the cell; the upper mark is divided into two parts in the male specimen, but is entire in the female and y-shaped. Secondaries blackish becoming brown on the outer margin and clothed with long brown hairs on the basal area; a postmedial series of six large light fulvous spots. Under surface greyish-brown; primaries have a dusky postmedial band and streak from the apex to the cell; secondaries also have a postmedial band, an antemedial line only distinct on the costa, and some blackish dots between the nervules on outer area.

Expanse 114-117 millim.

One example of each sex from Omei-shan, and one female specimen from Chia-kou-ho. July.

Habitat. Western China.

This species, like *Miniodes ornata*, represents a dead leaf in shape and marking of the primaries.

1327. Phyllodes dentilinea, sp. n.

Primaries greyish-brown suffused with darker and heavily reticulated with black on costal part of basal area, there is also a large black reticulated patch on the costal area between the two silvery white cell spots and the angulated black postmedial line; submarginal line black, wavy, excurved opposite the cell where it is met by a black streak from the apex which is less produced than in *P. punctifascia*; there are other lines between the basal reticulations and the postmedial, but these are obscurely defined. Secondaries bluish-black streaked with brown on the outer margin and clothed with greyish-brown hairs on basal area; postmedial line fulvous, strongly dentate. Under surface fuscous grey; primaries fuliginous on discal area; discal mark whitish.

Expanse ♂ 105 millim, ♀ 118 millim.

Three male specimens and one female from the province of Kwei-chow, and two males from Chang-yang.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

Genus Ophideres.

Boisd.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 558 (1894).

1328. Ophideres fullonica.

Noctua fullonica, Linn., Syst. Nat., xii, p. 812 (1767); Clerck., Icon., pl. xlviii, figs. 1—4 (1759).

Phalwna pomona, Cram., Pap. Exot., i, pl. lxxvii, fig. C (1776).

Ophideres fullonica, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 544; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 560 (1894).

I have examples of the male from Gensan, Omei-shan, and Kiukiang, and of the female from Gensan and the province of Kwei-chow. Standinger states (Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 582) that Oberthür in recording this species from the isle of Askold has probably confused it with O. tyrannus, which seems very unlikely. As O. fullonica occurs in Northern Corea it may be expected to occur in Amurland.

Distribution. Africa; throughout the Oriental Region to New Guinea and Australia (Hampson); Corea; Central and Western China.

1329. Ophideres tyrannus.

Ophideres tyrannus, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 110 (1852); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 562 (1894). Adris tyrannus, Moore, Trans. Zool. Soc., 1881, p. 69, pl. xiii, fig.-5.

Pryer's specimens were from Oiwake. I have received the species from Hakodate and also from Chang-yang, Kiukiang, Ship-y-shan, Omei-shan, Moupin, Ta-chien-lu, and Chia-kou-ho.

The primaries vary considerably in tint, and in the amount of green markings, and some specimens seem to agree with the form described by Staudinger as var. amurcusis, in which the primaries are unicolorous brown, darker than is usual in typical examples. There are all intergrades occurring in China between this form and the type.

Distribution. Himalayas; Calcutta (Hampson); Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Central and Western

CHINA.

1330. Ophideres salaminia.

Noctua salaminia, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii, 2, p. 17 (1794); Cram., Pap. Exot., ii, pl. clxxiv, fig. A (1777).

Mænas salaminia, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 134, pl. clxi,

figs. 1, 1^a, 1^b (1885).

Ophideres salaminia, Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 137; Hampson, Fauna Brit. 1nd., Moths, ii, p. 559 (1894)

One specimen received from Kiukiang.

Distribution. MADAGASCAR; FORMOSA; throughout the ORIENTAL REGION to AUSTRALIA and FIJI (Hampson); CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Calpe.

Treit.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 563 (1894).

1331. Calpe capucina.

Bomby.v capucina, Esp., Schmett., iii, pl. lxxxi, figs. 1—3 (1789).

Bombyx thalictri, Ochs., Schmett., iv, p. 78.

Calpe sodalis, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5), i, p. 203 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, pl. xxxii, fig. 2 (1878). Calpe capucina, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p.

529.

Occurs at Gensan in June and July; at Nagahama in July, and at Hakodate in August. Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Oiwake, and I received one example from Chang-yang where it was captured in July.

Japanese and Corean specimens agree with European

examples.

-Distribution. Europe; Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea; Central China.

1332. Calpe emarginata.

Noctua emarginata, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii, 2, p. 240. Orwsia alliciens, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xii, p. 945 (1875).

Oræsia tentans, Walk., l. e.

Orasia cmarginata, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 529.

Calpe emarginata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 564 (1894).

My native collector found this species common at Gensan in August; the specimens in Pryer's collection were from Nikko.

The forms allieiens and tentans are each represented in the series, and others connect these forms with typical emarginata.

Distribution. CHINA; throughout INDIA, CEYLON, and

BURMA (Hampson); JAPAN; ČOREA.

1333. Calpe latu.

Calpe lata, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1881, p. 21.

Described from Tokio. I took one specimen at Gensan in July and another at Fushiki in the same month.

Distribution. Japan; Corea.

1334. Calpe striata.

Calpe striata, Pouj., Ann. Soc. Ent., France, 1887, p. exxxix.

Two male specimens from Omei-shan and one from Pryer's collection, previously referred to by me as a form of *C. lata*; three females from Chia-kou-ho and two from Ta-chien-lu. Occurs in June and July.

Distribution. WESTERN CHINA; JAPAN.

1335. Calpe excavata.

Calpe excavata, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 202 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., xxxii, fig. i. (1878).

A series from Yokohama and Oiwake in Pryer's collection, I obtained one example at Gensan in July, and have received specimens from Chang-yang, Kiukiang, and the Province of Kwei-chow.

The type was from Tokio and the species has been re-

corded from Chekiang.

Pryer states that the larva "spins a cocoon interwoven with strips of fibre on the stems of trees."

Distribution. Japan; Eastern, Central, and Western

CHINA; COREA.

1336. Calpe bicolor.

Calpe bicolor, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 19; Waterhouse, Aid., ii, pl. cxxx, fig. 4; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 564 (1894). One example from Omei-shan taken in June or July. Distribution. Kángra (Hampson); Western China.

Genus Plusia.

Ochs.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 567 (1894).

1337. Plusia signata.

Noctua signata, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii, 2, p. 81 (1794).

Plusia signata, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 345 (1852); Hampson,
Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 568 (1894).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama and Loochoo. I have also received an example from Ship-y-shan.

Perhaps a form of the European P. ehalcitis.

Distribution. West Africa; Ceylon; Java; Fiji (Hampson); Central China; Japan; Loochoo.

1338. Plusia verticillatu.

Plusia verticillata, Gnen., Noct., ii, p. 344 (1852); Walk.,
Cat. Lep. Het., xii, p. 923 (1857); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii,
p. 70, pl. clii, fig. 6 (1884).

Plusia criosoma, Doubl.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind.,

Moths, ii, p. 569 (1894).

Occurs in Satsuma in May and at Fushiki and Gensan in July. Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama, and I have received the species from Ship-y-shan and Ni-tou.

Distribution. NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA; WADELAI; ADEN; throughout the Indian, Malayan, and Austra-Lasian Regions (Hampson); Japan; Corea; Central and Western China.

1339. Plusia gutta.

Noctua circumflexa, Esp., Schmett., iv, pl. iii, figs. 5, 6; Hübn., Noct., fig. 285 (nec Linn.).

Plusia gutta, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 346; Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 532.

Plusia albostriata, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 532.

I obtained specimens at Gensan in July, and at Hakodate in August; those in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama and Yesso. The species was also found at Oiwake, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Chang-yang, and Ta-chien-lu.

Occurs in May, July, and August.

A form of this species occurring in Eastern Asia, sometimes confused with *albostriata*, Brem., has the silvery markings heavier and a silver linear mark at the end of the cell.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea.

1340. Plusia nigrisigna.

Plusia nigrisigna, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xii, p. 928 (1857);
Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vi, p. 36, pl. ex, fig. 4 (1886);
Alph., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 43 (1892); Hampson,
Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 570 (1894).

Pryer had six specimens from Yokohama in his collection, under the name *P. gamma*, which are referable to this species. I have received examples from Moupin, Choupin-sa, and Chia-kou-ho; Alphéraky records one from Chouï-Tchin-Pou, in the province of Sétchouén.

Staudinger (Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 549) records a specimen of *P. gamma* from Amurland. I have not seen an example of this latter species from any part of Eastern Asia where

it seems to be replaced by P, nigrisigna.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST PROVINCES; the HIMALAYAS from SIMLA to SIKHIM (Hampson); JAPAN; WESTERN CHINA.

1341. Plusia typinota.

Plusiu typinota, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 201 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 34, pl. xxxi, fig. 10 (1878).

The type is in poor condition, but appears to be referable to *P. nigrisigna*, Linn.; it was taken by Mr. Jonas at Yokohama.

Habitat. Japan.

1342. Plusia rutilifrons.

Plusia rutilifrons, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1785 (1858). Plusia argenteo-guttata, Pouj., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1887, p. lxviii.

Plusia adscripta, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 545, pl. x, fig. 7 (1892).

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The type of *rutilifrons* was from "North China." There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, and

I have received others from Hakodate and Nikko.

Adscripta was described from Amurland by Staudinger, and he states that he has also examples from Japan; it is certainly referable to *P. rutilifrons*, Walk., with which, as he does not mention it, Dr. Staudinger was probably unacquainted.

Distribution. NORTH CHINA; JAPAN; YESSO; AMUR-

LAND.

1343. Plusia jessica.

Plusia jessica, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 201 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 22, pl. xlvi, fig. 6 (1879).

Plusia serena, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p.

368 (1879).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama; the species also occurs at Tokio.

Serenu appears to be only a slight modification of P.

jessica.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS (Hampson); JAPAN.

1344. Plusia ni.

Noctua ni, Hübn., Noct., pl. lviii, fig. 284.

Plusia ni, Treit., Schmett., p. 189; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 570 (1894).

One typical example, without exact locality, in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. SAN DOMINGO; ST. VINCENT (CAPE VERDE); ADEN; NORTH-WEST INDIA (Hampson); EUROPE.—Japan.

1345. Plusia oxygramma.

Autographa oxygramma, Hübn., Zutr., p. 37, figs. 769, 770. Plusia albostriata, Brem. and Grey, Schmett., Nördl. China, p. 18 (1853); Mén. Cat. Mus. Petr., pl. xvi, fig. 10 (1863).

Abrostola transfixa, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xii, p. 884. Abrostola nubila, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 549. Plusia oxygramma, Alph., Iris., vii., p. 313 (1894).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama; I met with the species at Gensan, and my native collector obtained it at

Hakodate. I have also received examples from Chang-

yang. Occurs in July and August.

Hampson (Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 571) includes albostriata, Brem., with *P. gutta*, Guen., and these names are placed under a series of *Plusia* in the National Collection at South Kensington, but the insect there indicated as albostriata, Brem., appears to be wrongly identified, as it really is a form of *P. gutta*, Guen.

1346. Plusiu pyropia.

Plusia pyropia, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 267 (1878); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 572 (1894).

There were specimens from Oiwake in Pryer's collection, and my native collector took one example at Gensan.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Sikhim; Nágas (Hampson); Japan; Corea.

1347. Plusia chrysitina.

Phulwna chrysitina, Martyn, Psyche, pl. xxi (1797).

Noctua aurifera, Hübn., Noct., fig. 463.

Plusia chrysitina, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 531.

Plusia orichaleca, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 573 (1894).

I obtained this species in Satsuma in May, and at Tsuruga in July. The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama and the Loochoos, and I have received examples from Chang-yang that were taken in July, also from Moupin, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, and Pu-tsu-fong, taken in June or July.

Distribution. North India; Senegal; Madagascar; Mauritius; Bourbon; Java; St. Helena; Teneriffe; Japan; Loochoo; Central and Western China.

1348. Plusia chrysitis.

Noctua chrysitis, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 513; Hübn., Noct., figs. 272, 662, 663.

Plusia nadeja, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., v, p. 84, pl. iii, fig. 10 (1880).

Plusia chrysitis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 530.

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Nikko, I took examples at Gensan in June and at Hakodate in August, and have received the species from Ta-chien-lu.

The form which has the dark central fascia interrupted is found throughout the area of the species' distribution. This is one of the characters of nadeja, Oberth., which in addition has a more or less complete submarginal row of ochreous-brown dots; I have four examples of this form which vary in size from 24 to 34 millim, across the wings.

In P. chrysitina the submarginal line is very frequently

broken up into spots.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea.

1349. Plusia zosimi,

Noctua zosimi, Hiibn., Noct., fig. 651. Diachrysia zosimi, Hiibn., Verz. Schmett., p. 252. Plusia zosimi, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 334.

There were three specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection; these agree very well with Amurland examples in my collection.

Distribution. Europe.—Ural; Altai; Amurland;

Japan.

1350. Plusia chryson.

Noctua chryson, Esp., Schmett., iv, pl. exli, fig. 2 (1789). Noctua orichaleca, Hibn., Noct., pl. lvii, fig. 278. Plusia chryson, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 530. Plusia orichaleca, Fabr. (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 573 (1894).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Oiwake; my collector took an example at Gensan.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Corea.

1351. Plusia exectsa.

Plusia excelsa, Kretschmar, Berl. ent. Zeit., 1862, p. 135, pl. i, fig. 5.

Plusia metabractea, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 190.

I obtained one example at Nemoro in August; and I have received specimens from Wa-shan, Ni-tou and Putsu-fong, taken in July.

With the exception of one specimen, which is much

darker, all these agree with an Amurland example in my collection.

Distribution. Russia; Ural; Altai; Amurland; Yesso; Western China.

1352. Plusia c-aureum.

Phalana c-aureum, Knoch., Beitr., i, p. 7, pl. i, fig. 2 (1781).

Noctua concha, Fabr., Mant. Ins., p. 161 (1787); Hubn.,

Noct., figs. 287, 458.

Plusia mikadina, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 202 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 22, pl. xlvi, fig. 7 (1879).

Plusia c-aureum, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p.

-531.

There was a specimen from Oiwake in Pryer's collection, and I obtained one at Fushiki in the month of July. The species is also recorded from Yokohama and Hakodate.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso.

1353. Plusia ornatissima.

Plusia ornatissima, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1786 (1858); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 572 (1894).

Plusia locuples, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., v, p. 85, pl. ix,

fig. 3 (1880).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Nikko; my native collector obtained the species at Hakodate in June or July and at Gensan in the latter month. I have also received one example from Chang-yang, where it was captured in June.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Sikhim (Hampson); Japan; Yesso; Corea; Amurland; Central

CHINA.

1354. Plusia festuew.

Noctua festucæ, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 513; Hübn., Noct., fig. 277.

Plusia festuca, Treit., Schmett., v, p. 165.

Occurs at Yokohama, Oiwake, Tsuruga, and Fushiki in July.

The Japanese specimens in my collection are rather paler, especially on the secondaries, than European examples; the metallic spots may or may not be confluent, and the fringes of secondaries are not pinkish-brown as in typical examples. This form may agree with that which Staudinger refers to as *putnami*, Grote, and *festata*, Graeser (Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 543).

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; North

AMERICA.

1355. Plusia tetragona.

Plusia tetragona, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xii, p. 932 (1857); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 574 (1894). Plusia purissima, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p.

202 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 35, pl. xxxi,

fig. 11 (1878).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama. *Purissima* was described from Tokio, I took an example at Nagasaki in May and one at Gensan in July, and I have received the species from Chang-yang, Ship-y-shan, Moupin, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, Huang-mu-chang, and the province of Kwei-chow.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Kulu (Hampson); Japan;

Kiushiu; Corea; Central and Western China.

1356. Plusia splendida.

Deva splendida, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 203 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 23, pl. xlvi, fig. 8 (1879).

Plusia intracta, Staud., Stett. ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 262;Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 537, pl. x, fig. 8 (1892).

The specimens in Pryer's collection were from Nikko and Yesso; Butler's type was from Hakodate.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Amurland.

1357. Plusia hampsoni, sp. n.

Primaries pale violet-grey, in certain lights, with a brassy sheen most conspicuous on the lower half of median third and on the outer marginal area; basal area traversed by olivaceous-grey wavy bands; antemedial line whitish, slightly angled on submedian nervure and more strongly so below the cell, not clearly defined on the costal area; postmedial line lilacine, curved and recurved, edged

on each side by olivaceous-grey; submarginal line paler bordered with olivaceous-grey, sinuous, angled below the costa; apex blackish, costa between two outer lines dotted with blackish; inner two-thirds of the space between ante- and postmedial lines darker grev edged with blackish, three diffuse blackish spots on the costa; reniform stigma black with paler outline, orbicular of the ground-colour with whitish outline which is marked with black, a black ringed white spot below it and a blackish spot before it; fringes olivaceousgrey chequered with white and preceded by series of whitish lunules and black dots. Secondaries fuliginous-grey with darker discal marks and central transverse line; fringes pale, chequered with darker from vein 2 to outer angle. Under surface pale brown, basal half clouded with blackish; postmedial line black; submarginal line blackish, irregular, the area enclosed by these two lines is suffused with blackish as also is the venation beyond the submarginal line; secondaries powdered with blackish; antemedial line blackish, interrupted; postmedial line black followed by a blackish suffusion and indications of a submarginal line; fringes of all the wings chequered with black.

Expanse 36 millim.

One male specimen from Pu-tsu-fong, taken in June or July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1358. Plusia leonina.

Plusia leonina, Oberth., Etud. d'Entom., x, p. 26, pl. iii, fig. 11 (1884).

Plusia humeralis, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, p. 135.

Three specimens from Yesso in Pryer's collection. Distribution. Amurland; Yesso.

1359. Plusia agramma.

Plusia agramma, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 327 (1852); Moore,
Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 72, pl. clii, fig. 3, 3a (1884);
Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., ii, p. 574 (1894).
Plusia fumifera, Graes., Berl. ent. Zeit., 1889, p. 263.

There were specimens in Pryer's collection, and those were probably from Yokohama. My native collector obtained the species in Kiushiu. Fumifera is a form from Amurland.

Distribution. SIKHIM; BOMBAY; CANARA; CEYLON; JAVA; AUSTRALIA (Hampson); JAPAN; KIUSHIU; AMURLAND.

1360. Plusia hebetata.

Plusia hebetata, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 71, exxxi, fig. 1 (1889).

One example in Pryer's collection previously confused with *P. agramma*, Guen.

Distribution. Kulu (Hampson); Japan.

1361. Plusia ochreuta.

Plusia ochreata, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. Suppl., iii, p. 839 (1865); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 72, pl. cli, fig. 4 (1884); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 573 (1894).

Plusia cornucopia, Snell., Tijdschr. v. Ent., xxiii, p. 72, pl.

vi, fig. 3 (1880).

My native collector obtained a specimen at Gensan and

there was one from Yokohama in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. Hong-Kong, Formosa; Simla; Nágas; Nilgiris; Ceylon (Hampson); Celebes; Japan; Corea.

1362. Plusia cheiranthi.

Plusia cheiranthi, Tausch., Mém. Mosc., 1809, p. 322, pl. ii, fig. 6.

Plusia eugenia, Eversm., Bull. Nat. Mosc., 1841, i, p. 32, pl.

iii, figs. 3, 4.

Plusidia abrostoloides, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 28, pl. xlvii, fig. 5 (1879).

There were two specimens from Oiwake in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. Europe; Ural.—Amurland; Japan.

Genus Telesilla.

Herrich-Schæffer, Schmett., vi (1856).

1363. Telesilla amethystina.

Noctua amethystina, Hübn., Noct., figs. 597, 598. Plusia amethystina, Treit., Schmett., v, 3, p. 136. Plucodes amethystina, Boisd., Ind. Méth., p. 129. Telesilla amethystina, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 532 (1892).

I obtained the species at Gensan, and my native collector at Hakodate; I have also received two specimens from Chang-yang. June and July.

Eastern Asian specimens are less marked with purplish

on the primaries than European examples.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Corea; Central China.

1364. Telesilla virgo.

Plusia virgo, Treit., Schmett., x, 2, p. 130 (1835); Herr.-Schäff., Schmett., Eur., i, pl. xlix, figs. 248, 249.

Diasterna virgo, Guen., Noct., ii, p. 317 (1852).

Telesilla virgo, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 532 (1892).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Yesso; I obtained some dark examples at Gensan in June and July.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso.

1365. Telesilla pullida, sp. n.

Primaries silvery-grey slightly suffused with fuscous with darker transverse markings; a short longitudinal blackish streak on basal area; antemedial line dusky, double; postmedial line dusky, finely dentate, edged outwardly with the ground-colour; submarginal line of the ground-colour preceded by a brownish grey band; orbicular stigma placed obliquely, white edged with black, reniform outlined in white; between the stigmata there is a dark cloud and from this there is a diffuse band to the inner margin; fringes preceded by an interrupted brownish line. Secondaries whitish with a dusky discal dot and some indications of transverse bands. Under surface of primaries fuscous with darker postmedial and submarginal lines; secondaries white suffused with fuscous on costal area, with indications of ante- and postmedial lines; a black discal dot and diffuse fuscous submarginal band.

Expanse 34 to 38 millim.

Eight specimens from Pu-tsu-fong, taken in June or July.

Habitat, Western China.

1366. Telesilla (?) fuscomaculata.

Placodes fuscomaculata, Bremer and Grey, Fauna Nordl. China's, p. 17.

Described from North China.

· Genus Abrostola.

Ochs.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 517 (1894).

1367. Abrostola triplasia.

Noctua triplasia, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 517.

Noctua triplusia, Esp. Schmett., iv, pl. clxix, figs. 1—3.

Habrostola triplasia, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 534.

There were specimens in Pryer's collection from Yokohama and Oiwake, I have also examples from Chia-kouho, Pu-tsu-fong, and Moupin. All these I am inclined to refer to *C. triplasia*.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Western

CHINA.

1368. Abrostola abrostolina.

Inguridia abrostolina, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 354 (1879).

Habrostola urchtis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 535.

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Oiwake, and my collector obtained the species in the island of Kiushiu.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU.

Genus Plusiodonta.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 577 (1894).

1369. Plusiodonta calonota.

Plusia agens, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. ex, fig. 32 (1874).
Plusiodonta auripieta, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 150 (1882).
Plusiodonta calonota, Koll.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 578 (1894).

There were specimens from Loochoo in Pryer's collection,

and I have received others from Omei-shan, Ichang, and Corea.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Java (Hampson); Loochoo; Central and Western China; Corea.

1370. Plusiodonta casta.

Platydia casta, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 54, pl. xxxviii, fig. 1 (1878).

Plusiodonta easta, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 530 (1892).

I obtained specimens at Ningpo in April and at Fushiki and Gensan in July. I have also received examples from Yokohama, from Gensan where they were taken in August, and from Ichang, Kiukiang, and Ni-tou.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Central, Eastern,

and WESTERN CHINA; COREA.

Genus Plusilla.

Staudinger, Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 533 (1892).

1371. Plusilla rosalia.

Plusilla rosalia, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 533, pl. ix, fig. 11 (1892).

Of this species, which Staudinger describes from Amurland, I have one example from Ichang and one from Chang-yang, both taken in August.

Distribution. AMURLAND; CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Calesia.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 579 (1894).

1372. Calesia dasyptera.

Erebus dasypterus, Koll., Hügel's Kaschmir, iv, p. 476 (1848).

Erebus leucostigma, Koll., Hügel's Kaschmir, iv, p. 476 (1848).

Calesia comosa, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 258, pl. xxi, fig. 7 (1852). Calesia leucostigma, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 182, pl. clxxi, fig. 5 (1885).

Calesia dasyptera, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 182 (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 580 (1894).

Recorded from China, but my collectors did not meet with it in any part of the country that they visited.

Distribution. China; throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma (Hampson).

1373. Calesia hamorrhoda.

Calesia hæmorrhoda, Guen., Noct., iii, p. 258 (1852).
Calesia patna, Feld., Reis. Nov. Lep., iv, pl. exvii, fig. 17.
Pasipeda hæmorrhoa, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 183 (1885).
Calesia hæmorrhoa, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, ii, p. 579 (1894).

Specimens were received from Chia-ting-fu and Huang-mu-chang, these were taken in June or July.

Distribution. India, Ceylon, and Burma (Hampson);

WESTERN CHINA.

Subfamily FOCILLIN.E.

Genus Mecodina.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 3 (1895).

1374. Mecodina cineracea.

Psimada cineracca, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 27, pl. xlvii, fig. 4 (1879).

Egnasia costipannosa, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 184 (1882). Mecodina cineratia, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 3-(1895).

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama; I obtained the species in Satsuma in May and at Nagasaki in June, and my native collector in Kiushiu. I have also received examples from Wa-shan (May) and Chia-kou-ho (July).

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Sikhim; Khásis (Hampson); Japan; Kiushiu; Western China.

1375. Mecodina duplicata, sp. n.

Fuscous-grey with a purplish tinge. Primaries have three brownish marks on the costa, from the second of which an irregular brownish fascia runs to the inner margin, this is followed by the obscure postmedial line; a dusky lunule at end of the cell. Secondaries have

two brownish lines before the middle and a sinuous one beyond the middle, the former diverge towards the costa and the latter is edged with yellowish-brown towards the abdominal margin. Under surface fuscous with two almost parallel darker lines on all the wings, the inner one not so distinct as the outer.

Expanse 30 millim.

One female specimen taken at Ship-y-shan in September. *Habitat*. Central China. Allied to *M. analis*, Swinhoe.

1376. Mecodina lankesteri, sp. n.

Primaries pale lilacine-grey clouded with fuliginous-grey on the lower half of outer area; sub-basal and antemedial bands fuliginousgrey, the latter broadest towards the costa; antemarginal line fuliginous-grey, undulated, preceded by a broad transverse shade of the same colour; there is a velvety black, triangular patch on the costa towards the apex, this is outwardly edged with yellow and is indented towards its truncate apex; some yellow markings and a black spot at inner angle; a whitish dot and line at end of the cell. Secondaries pale lilacine-grey suffused with fuliginous-grey on median third and on middle of outer area; there are two fine, dark, antemedial lines; the submarginal is wavy, of the ground-colour, but obscure, towards the costa, yellow towards the abdominal margin where it unites with a yellow patch at the anal angle, this patch has a linear black spot upon it. Fringes of the ground-colour chequered with darker. Under surface pale brown, the primaries suffused with fuscous on the discal area; all the wings have three, dusky, transverse lines, but those on the primaries are not very distinct.

Expanse 40-42 millims.

Two male specimens from Omei-shan, and one from Chia-kou-ho. Occurs in June and July.

Habitat. Western China.

1377. Mecodina externa, sp. n.

Pale lilacine-grey irrorated and clouded with brownish. Primaries clouded on basal area, along two-thirds of the costal area, and the lower portion of the outer area; sub-basal and antemedial lines dark brown, both wavy; postmedial line dark brown, double and highly angulated, preceded by a dark brown transverse shade and followed by a ziczae line of the same colour; submarginal line yellowish but only distinct on the costal area, where it intersects a velvety black triangular patch, and towards the inner margin where it is internally

edged by some spots of the same colour as the costal patch, the continuation of the line between these two points is indicated by yellow and black dots; reniform stigma outlined in dark brown; orbicular stigma punctiform. Secondaries have an obscure central transverse line and a yellowish submarginal line, the latter is diffuse and sinuous and is bordered on each side with dark brown. Fringes preceded by a wavy dark brown line increasing in width towards the angles. Under surface fuscons-brown; primaries have a dusky postmedial line and an obscure, pale, submarginal line; secondaries have three wavy, dusky, transverse lines all terminating nearly together on the abdominal margin.

Expanse 50 millim.

One female specimen taken at Chang-yang in July. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

1378. Mecodina costimacula, sp. n.

Grey slightly suffused with fuscous. Primaries have four black spots on the costa, the third large and uniting with the black reniform stigma; the orbicular stigma is black, punctiform; there are indications of a dusky submarginal line, this is marked with black about the middle and is preceded and followed by other dusky lines; a marginal series of black points. Secondaries have a black discal dot, placed on a dusky, diffuse, transverse band; a dusky postmedial line, indistinct towards the costa; submarginal line whitish, wavy, broadly bordered internally with blackish; marginal points black, inwardly edged with whitish. Under surface fuscous-grey; all the wings have black discal marks and two dusky transverse lines beyond, the latter commencing in blackish marks on the costa of primaries.

Expanse 36 millim.

One female specimen from Chia-kou-ho, taken in July. *Habitat*. Western China.

1379. Mecodina ambigua, sp. n.

Greyish-brown with olive-brown markings. Primaries have four spots on the costa, the fourth is the largest and crescent-shaped; reniform stigma olive-brown as also is the dot representing the orbicular; a cloud on middle of the outer margin; an obscure central shade from lower end of the reniform to the inner margin; there are indications of transverse lines each commencing in a costal spot. Secondaries have obscure antemedial and medial lines and a broad olive-brown postmedial band, the inner edge of this band is diffuse and the outer edge is obtusely angled about the middle; submarginal

line olive-brown but not well defined. Fringes preceded by an olive-brown lumulated line. Under surface fuscous; all the wings have a blackish dot and an indistinct curved line beyond.

Expanse 30-36 millim.

Six specimens, including both sexes, from Moupin, taken in June.

Habitat, Western China.

1380. Mecodina subviolacca.

Saraca subviolucea, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 581.

Thyridospila virgata, Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 419.

Mecodina subviolucea, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 4 (1895).

Described from Yokohama. Specimens were obtained in Satsuma and at Nagasaki in May, by myself; and at Gensan in July, by a native collector. I have also received the species from Ichang, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, Chiakou-ho, Wa-ssu-kow, and Pu-tsu-fong, these were taken in June and July.

Distribution. North-West Himalayas; Margharita; Assam (Hampson); Central and Western China; Corea; Japan.

1381. Mecodina subcostalis.

Ophiusa subcostalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiii, p. 969 (1865).

Two specimens from Nagasaki, one from Kiukiang, one from Chia-kou-ho, and one from Gensan.

Distribution. Eastern, Central and Western China; Kiushiu; Corea.

1382. Mecodina nubiferalis.

Platyja nubiferalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 64, pl. ii, fig. 8 (1889).

I obtained specimens in Satsuma in May and at Nagasaki in June. I have received others from Mr. Mauley of Yokohama.

Habitat, Japan and Kiushiu.

Genus PSIMADA.

Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1827 (1858).

1383. Psimada quadripennis.

Psimada quadripennis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xv, p. 1828 (1858); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 171, pl. clxx, fig. 2 (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 7 (1895).

Hampson records this species from North China. I did not receive specimens from any part of China.

Distribution. NORTH CHINA; CANARA; CEYLON; BUR-

MA; ANDAMANS (Hampson).

Genus Zethes.

Ramb.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p.7 (1895).

1384. Zethes trimantesalis.

Egnasia trimantesalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 220 (1858).

Saraca trimantesalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 567.

Zethes perturbans, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 9 (1895).

I obtained specimens in Satsuma and at Nagasaki in May, and others were taken by native collector at Gensan in July. The species was obtained in most of the Chinese localities visited by my collectors.

Distribution. SIKHIM; SYLHET; NÁGAS; BURMA (Hampson); KIUSHIU; COREA; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1385. Zethes flavomacula.

Pangrapta flavomacula, Staud., Stett. ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 279; Rom. sur. Lép., vi, p. 619, pl. xiii, fig. 7 (1892). Saraca flavomacula, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 567.

Specimens were obtained by myself at Ningpo in April, at Gensan in June, and at Tsuruga in July. I have also received the species from the Loochoo islands.

Distribution. Amurland; Eastern China; Corea;

JAPAN; LOOCHOO.

1386. Zethes mandarina, sp. n.

Greyish sparingly dusted with fuscous-brown. Primaries have a triangular whitish-grey patch on the costa towards the apex; sub-basal and antemedial lines blackish, curved, the latter indented below the costa; postmedial line blackish, outwardly oblique to lower edge of the costal patch thence waved obliquely to the inner margin, the space between this line and a diffuse central line is suffused with chocolate-brown; submarginal line blackish, wavy and dotted with black; stigmata outlined in brown but not distinct. Secondaries have a dusky oblique antemedial line, and a black wavy postmedial line, the latter is slightly angulated before the middle and is followed by a blackish transverse shade; submarginal line dusky undulated, represented by black dots towards the abdominal margin; the dusky discal mark is surrounded with whitish. Fringes of the ground-colour marked with darker and preceded by a thin black interrupted line. Under surface grey irrorated with brown, the secondaries and outer marginal area of primaries tinged with ochreous and suffused with fuscous; all the wings have three brown transverse lines, the two outer wavy and pale edged, with a dusky shade between them; the stigmata on the primaries are reproduced in greyish and the secondaries have a black lunule surrounded with greyish scales.

Expanse 40 millim.

One male specimen from Ichang and one female from

Chow-pin-sa, taken in June.

Allied to Z. trimantesalis, Walk., but differs from that species in the direction of the lines, and in the greyer coloration.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1387. Zethes cana, sp. n.

Pale leaden-grey with a lilacine tinge, especially on the outer marginal area. Primaries have the usual three fuscous-brown transverse lines, but the sub-basal is obscure; the antemedial is curved and has a small dentation below the costa; the postmedial is curved beyond the cell thence sinuous to the inner margin; the costal triangle is whitish tinged with lilacine, its outer edge diffuse, and there is a similar coloured patch at the apex of the wing; below the costal triangle there is a rufous cloud and the wavy submarginal line, represented by black points, is edged towards the costa with more or less connected creamy spots; reniform stigma creamy-white outlined in brown, central lunule fuscous, orbicular stigma outlined in brown. Secondaries have fuscous ante- and postmedial line, the TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1900.—PART IV. (DEC.) 40

latter broadly suffused on either side with fuscous-brown; submarginal line whitish, serrate, interrupted, with black dots upon it and some black specks between veins 2 and 4. Fringes brown, slightly crenulate. Under surface brown: primaries suffused with whitish on the costal area; antemedial line dark fuscous, erect; postmedial line double, dark fuscous, curved beyond the cell; submarginal line indistinct; stigmata whitish, the reniform with two black dots upon it: secondaries have reddish-brown ante- and postmedial lines which appear to be continuations of those on the primaries; submarginal line represented by two series of creamy-white lunules, which are followed towards the anal angle by rather yellower spots.

Expanse 32 millim.

Six specimens, including both sexes, from Kiukiang, where they were taken in May, June and July; I have also one male example obtained by myself at Ningpo in the month of April.

Habitat. Eastern and Central China.

1388. Zethes trilineata, sp. n.

Greyish-brown, faintly tinged with lilacine on outer marginal Primaries have three distinct lines; the antemedial is fuscous-brown, curved, indented below the costa and above the inner margin; the medial is fuscous-brown, sinuous, and runs almost direct from the costa to the inner margin; the postmedial is blackish, elbowed beyond the cell and sinuate towards the inner margin; the space between medial and postmedial lines suffused with brown; the submarginal line wavy but indistinct except towards the costa where it is edged with luteous and preceded by a rufous-brown patch edged with fuscous-brown; the costal triangle is greyish irrorated with fuscous, and there is an apical patch of the same colour; reniform and orbicular stigmata outlined in fuscousbrown, the former with rufous-brown centre. Secondaries have oblique antemedial, and elbowed postmedial lines, the former fuscousbrown and the latter blackish; submarginal line brownish, dentate, edged with paler; discal lunule blackish with pale surroundings. Fringes brown, tips white chequered with fuscous-brown, a black line at their base and one before the white tips; crenulate on the Under surface pale ochreous-brown, suffused with whitish on costal area of primaries, and clouded with darker brown on outer marginal areas (only the lower portion on primaries): primaries have an erect medial line and an elbowed postmedial line. fuscous-brown approximating on the costa; the stigmata are whitish and the reniform has two blackish dots upon it; secondaries have

fuscous-brown ante- and postmedial lines, the first oblique and the second curved about the middle; a submarginal series of pale spots ringed with pale fuscous; discal lunule blackish.

Expanse 30-38 millims.

Five specimens from Kiukiang, four from Ningpo, and two from the province of Kwei-chow; both sexes are represented. June and July.

Habitat. CENTRAL, EASTERN, and WESTERN CHINA.

Most nearly allied to Z. flavomaculata, Staud., but darker in colour; all the transverse lines are bolder and those on the secondaries differently shaped.

1389. Zethes dentilineata, sp. n.

Differs from Z. trilineata in being rather greyer in colour, especially on the secondaries. The antemedial line of primaries is curved and slightly indented below the costa, the postmedial line is more deeply elbowed, and the costal triangle is whiter; all the wings have a blackish, highly dentate, submarginal line, which is clearly defined on both surfaces; the fringes of the secondaries are hardly crenulate.

Expanse 40 millim.

One female specimen from Wa-ssu-kow, taken in June. Habitat. Western China.

1390. Zethes indentalis.

Saraca indentalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 567, pl. lii, fig. 4.

I obtained three specimens in Satsuma in May, three at Nagasaki in June, and one at Gensan in July. example was taken by native collector at Hakodate and

one at Ningpo, both in the month of June.

Standinger considers that his Z. (Pangrapta) snaveola is identical with my indentalis. If his figure (Rom. sur. Lép., vi, pl. xiii, fig. 8) is correct the shape of the pale markings on the costa towards apex is quite different, as also is the angulation and character of the postmedial The ground-colour of my insect is much paler than that of suaveola.

In *indentalis* the outer margins of all the wings are strongly angled in the male and less so in the female.

Distribution. Kiushiu; Yesso; Corea; Western

China.

1391. Zethes curtalis.

Egnasia curtalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiv, p. 1177 (1865).

Described from Shanghai; there are also specimens from South-east Corea and Japan in the National Museum at South Kensington.

Distribution. EASTERN CHINA; COREA; JAPAN.

1392. Zethes saucia, sp. n.

Pale brown, irrorated with fuscous and suffused with lilacine-grey. Primaries have indications of a brown sub-basal line; antemedial line brown, slightly curved, indented below the costa; postmedial line fuscous-brown, obtusely angled beyond the cell thence sinuous to inner margin, this line has an internal diffuse brown border which is traversed by a dusky, sinuous, line; submarginal line fuscous, wavy, preceded on the costal area by a rufous-brown cloud; a greyish, triangular, costal patch between postmedial line and brown cloud, a small irregular greyish apical patch; reniform and orbicular stigmata outlined in fuscous-brown. Secondaries have fuscous ante- and postmedial lines, the first almost straight and the second slightly curved and outwardly edged with leaden-grey; submarginal line brown, dentate, outwardly edged with paler; discal lunule blackish surrounded with whitish. Fringes brown preceded by a black line, another black line before the tips which are white chequered with fuscous-brown; the fringes of the secondaries are crenulate. Under surface ochreous-brown suffused with whitish on the costal area of the primaries; all the wings have fuscous antemedial and postmedial lines, the latter double and on the secondaries traverse a diffuse leaden-grey band; the stigmata on primaries are reproduced in whitish, the reniform with two blackish dots upon it; secondaries have a blackish discal lunule and a submarginal series of clear ochreous spots.

Expanse 32-34 millims.

Eleven specimens, including both sexes, from Kiukiang; two males from Chang-yang, and one from Ningpo. June and July.

Habitat. Eastern, Central, and Western China. Allied to Z. shivula, Guen., and superficially very like Z. trimantesalis, Walk.

1393. Zethes squamea, sp. n.

Greyish-brown with a lilacine tinge; transverse lines and other markings similar to those of Z. trilineata, but the postmedial line of primaries is rather more wavy below the elbow which is more pronounced, the costal triangle is whiter and the reniform stigma yellower; on the secondaries the postmedial line is obtusely angled beyond the cell, the submarginal line is more highly dentate, and the discal lunule is surrounded by a cluster of semi-hyaline spots. The differential characters are also apparent on the under surface.

Expanse & 34 millim., \$\overline{9}\$ 38 millim.

One example of each sex from Chang-yang taken in July.

Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

1394. Zethes umbrosa, sp. n.

Outer margin of all the wings crenulate. Primaries brownish, suffused with violet-grey; sub-basal line indistinct; ante- and postmedial lines darker, the former wavy and curved, the latter outwardly oblique to upper end of the cell where it is obtusely angled thence wavy to inner margin; submarginal line wavy, indistinct, marked with whitish towards the costa; costal triangle white, dotted with brown on the costa; reniform and orbicular stigmata light brown. ochreous in the female, outlined in dark brown, the former with a brown central lunule, the latter placed on the antemedial line; medial line of the same colour and almost parallel with the postmedial line, the space between it and the antemedial whitish towards the costa. Secondaries pale brownish-grey with a cluster of three or four semi-hyaline discal dots; dark brown antemedial and medial lines, the former oblique, the latter wavy slightly angled before the middle and followed by a diffuse brownish shade; postmedial line brown, represented by dots about the middle, wavy and marked with paler towards the abdominal margin. Fringes ochreous-brown, marked with darker at the ends of the nervules, a dark lunulated line at their base and another before their tips. Under surface brown; primaries suffused and powdered with whitish especially on costal area, the stigmata are reproduced in whitish; three dark transverse lines, the first vertical and wavy, the second sometimes black on the costa, the third marked with dark brown above the middle.

Expanse 32-38 millim.

Two male specimens from Kiushiu, two females from Chang-yang, and one female from Chia-kou-ho.

Distribution. KIUSHIU; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1395. Zethes ingratata, sp. n.

Pale whity-brown all the wings tinged with fuscous and the primaries are clouded with fuscous-brown on the basal and outer marginal areas. Primaries have three fuscous-brown transverse lines, the antemedial and medial indistinct, the postmedial wavy, curved beyond the cell; submarginal line whitish, wavy; stigmata outlined in fuscous-brown with black centres. Secondaries have a black lunule with some whitish dots adjoining it, and three wavy, fuscous-brown transverse lines, the second and third rather broad; submarginal line whitish with blackish dots on it. Under surface whitish powdered and clouded with fuscous-brown, transverse lines and stigmata as above, but the lines are very obscure on the primaries.

Expanse 36 millim.

One female, in rather poor condition, taken at Pu-tsufong in June or July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1396. Zethes albistigma.

Zethes albistigma, Hampson, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., xi, p. 457 (1897).

One example taken at Chang-yang in August. Distribution. Khásis (Hampson); Central China.

1397. Zethes vasava.

Egnasia vasava, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 582. Pangrapta incisa, Staud., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 278; Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 619, pl. xiii, fig 6 (1892).

Saraca vasava, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 568.

Described from Yokohama. One example was taken by native collector at Hakodate in June.

Distribution. JAPAN; YESSO; AMURLAND.

1398. Zethes porphyrea.

Eynasia porphyrea, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 66, pl. lvii, fig. 6 (1879).

Described from Yokohama, there were two specimens in Pryer's collection, one from Yokohama, the other without exact locality; I have also received an example from Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Habitat. Japan.

1399. Zethes textilis.

Saraca textilis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 567, pl. lii, fig, 12.

I took one example at Foochau in April and another at Gensan in July; ny native collector obtained one at Ningpo in June. I have also received one specimen from Moupin and one from Chang-yang, the former taken in June and the latter in August.

Hertz obtained this species to the North of Pekin.

Distribution. Corea; Northern, Eastern, Central, and Western China.

1400. Zethes pulverea, sp. n.

Outer margins of all the wings slightly angled and the fringes crenulate. Wings purplish-brown sparingly powdered with bluishgrey. Primaries with bluish-grey ante- and postmedial lines, the first is curved and outwardly bordered with dark chocolate-brown; the second is obtusely angled beyond the cell thence sinuous to inner margin, inwardly bordered with chocolate-brown, paler on the costa and extending as far as the blackish, wavy, medial line; submarginal line black, wavy towards anal angle and with black marks upon it towards the apex; reniform stigma outlined in blackish but obscure: orbicular stigma blackish, punctiform; triangular costal patch irrorated with bluish-grey, a pale chocolate patch beyond it. Secondaries have a bluish-grey postmedial line which traverses the outer edge of a diffuse chocolate-brown band; submarginal line bluish-grey, wavy, with a large angular projection above the middle; the angle is filled in with dark chocolate-brown and the line thence to the abdominal margin is bordered inwardly with the same colour, there is a pale chocolate-brown line before the Fringes pale chocolate-brown with a black line at their base and another before their paler, blackish chequered, tips. Under surface brownish; primaries powdered with whitish on the costal area, with indications of darker transverse lines and bands; stigmata outlined in whitish: secondaries have three whitish, wavy,

lines, all are bordered with dark brown, the base and the abdominal margin are powdered with whitish.

Expanse 30-32 millim.

One female from Kiukiang, taken in May, and one from Chang-yang, taken in June.

Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

1401. Zethes adusta, sp. n.

Primaries light brown powdered and suffused with greyish, four dark brown transverse lines, but the first, sub-basal is obscure; the antemedial and medial lines are curved; the postmedial is externally edged with whitish, followed by a pale triangle, on the costal area and has a strong outward projection beyond the cell, the space between this and medial line is brown; there are some whitish dots on apical third of the costa and a suffused rufous cloud on the apical area; reniform stigma obscure, outlined in blackish; orbicular stigma annular, brown. Secondaries blackish on basal two-thirds, outer third light brown; postmedial line whitish, wavy; discal lunule blackish surrounded with whitish; the outer limit of the dark portion of the wing has a velvety black, interrupted, border which is edged with rufous, angled opposite the cell and does not extend to the costa. Fringes crenulate, brown, tipped with greyish and preceded by a fine black line. Under surface cinereous, powdered with whitish, on basal three-fourths of all the wings, ochreous-yellow on outer fourth except on the costa of primaries, costal area of primaries suffused with whitish; all the wings have dusky anteand postmedial lines, the primaries with two whitish spots in the cell.

Expanse 28 millim.

One male specimen from Moupin and two females from Chang-yang. June.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

Allied to Z. disruptalis, Walk., but distinguished by the postmedial line being angulated instead of curved. I have described a female example as it is in fine condition.

1402. Zethes obscurata.

Marmorina obscurata, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., p. 68, pl. lvii, fig. 11 (1879).

Described from Hakodate, I obtained specimens at

Nagasaki and in Satsuma in May, and others were taken

at Hakodate in June by native collector.

There were four specimens, probably from Yokohama, in Pryer's collection. Alphéraky records the species from Corea.

Habitat. Yesso; Japan; Kiushiu; Corea.

1403. Zethes parvula, sp. n.

Primaries brown tinged with lilacine-grey on the outer and inner marginal areas; there are indications of darker transverse markings but the most prominent is the almost erect medial line, the antemedial line is curved and the postmedial wavy, apparently originating at apex of a whitish triangle on the costa; a small white cloud at the apex. Secondaries lilacine powdered with brown on basal half, with brownish, waved, antemedial and medial lines, the latter followed by a dusky shade. Fringes crenulate, whitish chequered with brown and preceded by a brown line. Under surface brown suffused with lilacine-grey on primaries, especially on costal area, and on basal half of the secondaries; primaries have straight antemedial and angulated, double, postmedial dark lines; several wavy lines on the secondaries.

Expanse 23 millim.

One male specimen from Chang-yang, taken in July; there was a female in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. CENTRAL CHINA; JAPAN.

1404. Zethes ornata, sp. n.

Primaries purplish-brown becoming golden-brown on outer marginal area; antemedial line obscure, with white specks upon it, originating in a white, curved, linear mark on the costa; post-medial line blackish, oblique but slightly curved beyond the cell, edged on each side with whitish below a white costal triangle; central shade and sinuous submarginal line fuscous; a series of blackish points on the nervules before the outer margin. Secondaries brown; central shade and postmedial line as on the primaries. Under surface fuscous-grey; primaries have two dusky almost parallel transverse lines, the outer one preceded and followed by a whitish dot on the costa; secondaries have a blackish discal mark and an obscure, curved postmedial line.

Expanse 26 millim.

One male specimen from Ichang, taken in July. Habitat. Central China.

Resembles Z. costinotata, Butl., but distinguished from

that species by the outer margin of primaries being more decidedly angled; and by the pale transverse lines.

1405. Zethes (?) eostinotata.

Saraca costinotata, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 581.

Described from Yokohama. I took a specimen at Nagasaki in June, there was one example in Pryer's collection, and my native collector obtained one in Kiushiu.

Habitat, Japan and Kiushiu.

1406. Zethes pulcherrima.

Egnasia pulcherrima, Butl, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 67, pl. lvii, fig. 8 (1879).

Zethes pulcherrima, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 10 (1895).

Described from Yokohama. There were several specimens in Pryer's collection. I obtained others at Nagasaki and at Gensan in June.

Distribution. SIMLA; NORTH CHINA (Hampson); COREA; JAPAN; KIUSHIU.

1407. Zethes albicostalis.

Mestleta albicostalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 65, pl. ii, fig. 10 (1889).

I took one female specimen at Foochau in April, and my native collector obtained four examples, including both sexes, at Ningpo in June and July.

Habitat. Eastern China.

1408. Zethes einnamomea, sp. n.

Cinnamon brown with faint blackish transverse markings and whitish spots. Primaries have the basal area rather darker, limited by a blackish sub-basal line which merges into brown towards the inner margin; medial line blackish, dentate; postmedial line whitish, outwardly edged with brown, angled beyond the cell, a whitish mark upon it above the angle; submarginal line blackish, sinnous, with blackish specks upon it towards the inner margin; a marginal series of black points, reniform stigma brown, its inner edge blackish. Secondaries have a blackish discal lunule, a whitish

postmedial line edged with brown, and a blackish interrupted submarginal line, the latter terminates in a black spot on abdominal margin and there is a black dot on the line just above the spot; marginal points as on primaries. Under surface pale whity-brown; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and three faint fuscous transverse lines; the outer margin of primaries is suffused with fuscous.

Expanse 30 millim.

One female specimen taken in June or July at Omei-shan. *Habitat*, Western China.

1409. Zethes corealis.

Hypena corealis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 62, pl. ii, fig. 1 (1899).

I obtained one example of each sex at Gensan in July, and there were two specimens in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA.

1410. Zethes gensanalis.

Capnodes gensanalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 63, pl. ii, fig. 9 (1889).

The type of this species was taken by myself at Gensan in July.

Habitat, Corea.

1411. Zethes sordidata, sp. n.

Fuscous-grey. Primaries have two blackish transverse lines, the first is angled about the middle and the second obtusely angled beyond end of the cell; area between these lines suffused with fuscous brown, there are indications of a darker medial line or shade; submarginal line greyish-white, rather wavy; stigmata indistinct. Secondaries have dark anter and postmedial bands, and a blackish medial line. Under surface fuscous-brown suffused with fuscous on outer margin of primaries and costal area of the secondaries; primaries are greyish on costal and inner marginal areas, the stigmata are outlined in the same colour and there is a faint, almost straight, postmedial line; secondaries have a blackish discal dot ringed with greyish.

Expanse 38 millim.

One male specimen from Wa-ssu-kow taken in June. Habitat. Western China.

1412. Zethes magna, sp. n.

Primaries lilacine-grey irrorated and clouded with dark brown; sub-basal and antemedial lines dark velvety-brown, the first extending only from the costa to the subcostal nervure, the second diffuse and highly angled about the middle; postmedial line dark brown, broad and velvety towards the costa, outwardly elbowed beyond the cell thence inwardly oblique to the inner margin; reniform and orbicular stigmata tinged with ochreous, the former with a dark brown lunule upon it and placed in the angle of a dark velvety brown shade which extends from the costa to the angle of the antemedial line; the area beyond the postmedial line is paler, almost whitish towards cos'a, and is clouded with brown below the angle of the outer margin; submarginal line dark brown edged with whitish, wavy, outwardly oblique to vein 6 thence inwardly oblique to inner Secondaries of the same ground-colour as the primaries but more heavily irrorated and suffused with brown; three dark brown transverse lines, the first bisects a large ochreous discal spot, the second is outwardly oblique from the costa to the cell where it curves inwards thence wavy to inner margin, the third is arched and double. Fringes darker than the ground-colour preceded by a dark Under surface fuscous-brown: primaries have the costal area whitish and a large dark velvety brown patch, inwardly edged with whitish, at the apex; stigmata whitish, the reniform with a fuscous lunule; a whitish patch at the base of the inner margin; postmedial line dark fuscous, nearly straight, edged outwardly with whitish; secondaries have a pale ochreous discal spot bisected by a brown bar and preceded by a dusky transverse shade; postmedial and submarginal lines dark fuscous outwardly edged with whitish.

Expanse 3 62 millim., 9 65 millim.

One male specimen from Moupin and one female from Ichang. June or July.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1413. Zethes musculus.

Zethes musculus, Mén., Bull. Acad. Petr., iii, p. 110.

Pryer's specimens were from Yokohama and Oiwake, and I obtained examples at Gensan in July.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Corea.

1414. Zethes subfalcata.

Zethes subfalcata, Mén., Schrenck's Amur. Reis., ii, p. 63, pl. v, fig. 5 (1889).

One female specimen taken in July at Chang-yang. Distribution. Amurland; Central China.

Genus Egnásia.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 15 (1895).

1415. Egnasia amphideeta.

Marmorina amphidecta, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 69, pl. lvii, fig. 12 (1879).

Described from Yokohama; there were specimens in Pryer's collection and I obtained others at Tsuruga and Nagahama in July. Mr. Smith took the species at Hakodate in August.

Habitat. JAPAN and YESSO.

1416. Egnasia manleyi, sp. n.

Whitish powdered with brown. Primaries have three brown transverse lines, the antemedial is sinuous and the basal area limited by it is clouded with brown, the postmedial is double, sinuous, enclosing a brownish shade; the submarginal line is of the ground-colour, wavy, traversing a brown marginal border which tapers towards the inner margin; reniform and orbicular stigmata white outlined in brown, the former has a central black lunule and the latter a central black point. Secondaries have a blackish discal lunule and three indistinct, brown transverse lines; the outer marginal area is brown and is traversed by a wavy whitish submarginal line. Under surface whitish; primaries clouded with brown on outer area, there are three transverse lines on the medial area but these are only distinct towards the costa; secondaries have double medial and postmedial lines, and there are discal markings on all the wings as on the upper surface.

Expanse 34-36 millim.

Five female specimens received from Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Habitat. Japan.

Genus Capnodes.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 20 (1895).

1417. Capnodes cinerea.

Capnodes cinerea, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 294 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 44, pl. xxxiv, fig. 9 (1878).

One example from Hakodate, taken by my native collector in June. Butler's type was from Yokohama. Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Amurland.

Genus Diomea.

Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xiii, p. 1109 (1857).

1418. Diomea cremata.

Capnodes eremata, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) i, p. 295 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 44, pl. xxxiv, fig. 10 (1878).

Diomea eremata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 23 (1895).

Described from Yokohama.

I obtained specimens at Gensan in July and at

Hakodate in August.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Simla; Khásis (Hampson); Japan; Yesso; Corea; Eastern China; Amurland.

1419. Diomea fabularis.

Capnodes fabularis, Swinh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1890, p. 257.

Diomea fabularis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 23 (1895).

My collectors did not meet with this species, the type of which was from North China.

Distribution. NORTH CHINA; RANGOON (Hampson).

Genus Raparna.

Moore; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 24 (1895).

1420. Raparna erebina.

Equasia erchina, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 450 (1879).

Raparna imparata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 26 (1895).

Described from Yokohama. Habitat. JAPAN.

1421. Raparna transversa.

Raparna transversa, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 178 (1882). Ruparna ochreipennis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 25 (1895).

Specimens were obtained by myself at Nagasaki in May, by native collector at Gensan in July, and also in the island of Kiushiu. I have received examples from Moupin and from Chang-yang, taken in June and July.

Distribution, NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA; COREA; KIUSHIU.

1422. Raparna ferrilineata.

Raparna ferrilineata, Hampson, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., xi, p. 461 (1897).

One specimen from Chang-yang and one from Kiukiang, the latter taken in July and the other in June.

Distribution, Khásis (Hampson); Central China.

Genus Dierna.

Walk.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 29 (1895).

1423. Dierna strigata.

Phurys strigata, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 80. Dierna multistrigaria, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 173 (1882). Dierna strigata, Hampson, Fanna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 30 (1895).

I have two male specimens which were taken at Ship-yshan in September and one female from the province of Kwei-chow.

Distribution. Khásis, Bombay; Nilgiris (Hampson); CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA

1424. Dierna (?) timandra.

Dierna timandra, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., ix, p. 179, pl. xi, fig. 7 (1897).

Alphéraky describes this species from Corea.

Subfamily DELTOIDINÆ.

Genus Simplicia.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 35 (1895).

1425. Simplicia rectalis.

Herminia rectalis, Eversm., Bull. Mosc., 1842, iii, p. 558; Herr.-Schäff., fig. 606.

Simplicia rectalis, Guen., Delt., p. 52 (1854); Leech, Proc.

Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 564.

Herminia sicca, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 62, pl. lvi, fig. 7 (1879).

There were specimens, probably from Yokohama, in Pryer's collection. I took the species at Nagasaki in June and at Gensan in July. Examples were also received from Chang-yang, Kiukiang and several localities in Western China.

Chinese specimens are generally larger than those from either Japan or Europe. Sicca, Butler, is slightly darker than the typical form.

Distribution. Europe.—Japan; Kiushiu; Corea;

AMURLAND; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1426. Simplicia niphona.

Bocana niphona, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 56, pl. xxxviii, fig. 9 (1878).

Simplicia niphona, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 36 (1895).

Described from Yokohama; there were three examples from this locality in Pryer's collection. I received one specimen of each sex from Kiukiang, a female from Chowpin-sa, and one from Chia-kou-ho. Occurs in May and June.

Distribution. NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS; SIKHIM (Hampson); JAPAN; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1427. Simplicia prætextata, sp. n.

Antennæ of male knotted and contorted. Primaries brown suffused with fuscous, area beyond the straight submarginal line pale brown; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, sinuous, obscure, the first with an indentation before the inner margin; a blackish mark at outer end of the cell. Secondaries grey-brown suffused with fuscous except in the area beyond the pale submarginal line which terminates at anal angle; a blackish discal dot. Under surface pale brown, powdered and suffused with fuscous; all the wings have a black discal dot, and indications of one, sometimes two, dark transverse lines beyond.

Expanse 40-42 millim.

One male specimen from Wa-ssu-kow, one from Ni-tou, and a female from Moupin. June and July.

Habitat. Western China.

Allied to S. niphona, Butl., but at once distinguished from that species by the pale outer margin of all the wings in which character it resembles S. schaldusalis, Walk. = marginata, Moore.

Genus Adrapsa.

Walk.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 36 (1895).

1428. Adrapsa albirenalis.

Herminia albirenalis, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 85.

Adrapsa albirenalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 39 (1895).

One example taken at Chow-pin-sa in May or June. Distribution. SIKHIM (Hampson); WESTERN CHINA.

1429. Adrapsa simplex.

Egnasia simplex, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 66, pl. lvi, fig. 5 (1879).

The species was described from Yokohama. I took specimens in Satsuma in May, at Nagasaki in June, and at Tsuruga in July. I have also received specimens from Kiushiu, Kiukiang, and Chow-pin-sa.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; CENTRAL and WESTERN

CHINA.

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1430. Adrapsa notigera.

Bithiasa notigera, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 369 (1879).

A fine series received from Mr. Manley of Yokohama from which locality the species was originally described. *Habitat*. Japan.

1431. Adrapsa ochraeca, sp. n.

Antennæ with long bristles, not contorted. Primaries pale ochreousbrown, outer marginal area purplish-brown; ante- and postmedial lines blackish but indistinct, the first is slightly curved and the second is wavy and sinuous; the outer marginal area beyond the postmedial line is purplish-brown, this is traversed by a pale sinuous submarginal line which commences in a small spot of the groundcolour on the costa, and is followed by an irregular shaped patch of pale ochreous-brown below the apex; reniform and orbicular stigmata white outlined in fuscous; an obscure transverse shade between them. Secondaries have the basal and outer marginal areas purplish-brown and the medial area pale ochreous-brown, the latter traversed by a wavy blackish line; wavy submarginal line and some clouds on the outer margins pale ochreous-brown. Under surface ochreous-brown suffused with fuscous; all the wings have dark wavy antemedial and submarginal lines, the latter broadly bordered with dark fuscousbrown except towards the costa; stigmata reproduced on primaries but the orbicular is black; secondaries have a black discal mark.

Expanse 34-42 millim.

Four male specimens and two females from Ichang, one female from Moupin. July.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1432. Adrapsa marginata, sp. n.

Antennæ bipectinate. Primaries pale whitish-brown suffused with darker brown on the basal area and between the transverse lines; antemedial and postmedial lines blackish, the first inwardly oblique, the second irregular and slightly excurved from the costa to below the middle where it is sharply incurved, thence almost straight to the inner margin; submarginal line blackish parallel with the outer margin, inwardly shaded with dark brown; a blackish lunule at outer extremity of the cell and a dusky transverse shade below it. Secondaries pale whitish-brown suffused with fuscous-brown and with obscure medial line and darker submarginal band; discal dot

blackish. Fringes preceded by an interrupted blackish line. Under surface pale whitish-brown suffused with fuscous on basal two-thirds; ail the wings have a fuscous submarginal band and the secondaries have a blackish discal dot.

Expanse 36 millim.

One male specimen taken at Kiukiang in June. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

1433. Adrapsa (?) rivulata, sp. n.

Antennæ finely ciliated. Fuliginous-brown; all the wings have whitish, wavy, postmedial and submarginal lines and patches of greyish scales on the outer marginal areas. Primaries have a whitish, wavy, antemedial line, a blackish medial shade, and some greyish scales on the costal and medial areas; the reniform stigma is represented by a white spot and the orbicular by a minute white dot. Secondaries have some greyish scales following the postmedial line. Under surface similar to above but the lines are more clearly defined, the primaries are marked with whitish on the outer marginal area, and there is a white discal mark on the secondaries.

Expanse 38 millim.

One male specimen taken at Omei-shan in June or July. *Hubitat*. Western China.

1434. Adrapsa (?) inecrtalis, sp. n.

Brown, darker on the outer-marginal areas of all the wings. Primaries have a white dot in, and white bar at the end of the cell; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, wavy, the latter edged with a paler shade of the ground-colour; submarginal line represented by a series of pale dots; there is a blackish central shade partly enclosing the white discal bar; the central shade, postmedial and submarginal lines of secondaries appear to be continuations of those on the primaries. Under surface ochreous-brown, outer marginal areas dark brown with an almost square patch of the ground-colour at the apex of the primaries; all the wings have a white discal dot, a dark central shade and wavy postmedial line, and a pale wavy submarginal line. Antennæ ciliated, not contorted.

Expanse 52 millim.

One male specimen from Omei-shan, taken in June or July.

Habitat. Western China.

1435. Adrapsa (?) reticulatis, sp. n.

Primaries creamy-white with broad blackish transverse markings; antemedial line curved; postmedial line sinuous, angled beyond the cell where it is crossed by a blackish longitudinal streak which proceeds from the antemedial to the sinuous and inwardly diffuse submarginal line, both lines are also connected by a blackish bar above the inner margin. Secondaries whitish with a minute blackish discal dot and two dusky, curved, transverse lines. Under surface whitish, primaries suffused with fuscous; all the wings have two blackish transverse bands, secondaries have a blackish discal mark and the basal area is powdered with fuscous.

Expanse 30 millim.

One female specimen taken in August at Chang-yang. Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Pseudaglossa.

Grote.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 40 (1895).

1436. Pseudaglossa curvipalpis.

Capnodes curvipalpis, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 369 (1879).

Helia quadra, Graeser, Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 378.

Helia curvipulpalis, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 608 (1892).

Described from Yokohama.

I obtained specimens at Tsuruga and Gensan in July. Distribution. Japan; Corea; Amurland.

1437. Pseudaglossa pryeri.

Herminia pryeri, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 63, pl. lvi, fig. 11 (1879).

Described from Yokohama; one example, probably from the same locality, was sent to me by Mr. Manley. I obtained one specimen in Satsuma.

Habitat. Japan and Kiushiu.

1438. Pseudaglossa butleri, sp. n.

Differs from P. pryeri in being paler in colour; the submarginal line on all the wings, and on both surfaces, is more conspicuous, and

that on the primaries is oblique from the tip of the wing to inner margin; the pale reniform stigma is absent.

Expanse 26 millim.

One male specimen from Kiukiang taken in July. Habitat, Central China.

1439. Pseudaglossa albomaculata, sp. n.

Dark fuscous with blackish transverse lines which are partly edged with white. Primaries have three lines; the antemedial is wavy, the postmedial is outwardly oblique to beyond the cell where it is excurved, thence sinuous to inner margin; submarginal sinuous, indented below the costa and above the inner margin; the reniform stigma has its inner edge outlined in white and there is a fuscous shade below it extending to the inner margin, orbicular stigma represented by a white speck. Secondaries have three lines; the outer two edged with white, the antemedial is very slightly curved, the postmedial is wavy above the middle and oblique to the abdominal margin, the submarginal is sinuous with a sharp dentation before its termination at the anal angle. Fringes preceded by ochreous and black lines, the black line on primaries interrupted between the nervules. Under surface fuliginous: primaries have a darker medial band, enclosing a whitish discal mark, outwardly edged with white towards the costa; submarginal line white originating in a white spot below the costa, indented before the middle thence excurved to the inner margin inwardly bordered with dark fuliginous; neuration between medial band and submarginal line whitish: secondaries have a slightly curved blackish medial band, outwardly edged with white, and a white curved submarginal line, inwardly shaded with dark fuliginous, indented before the angle where it terminates.

Expanse 38 millim.

Eleven specimens, including three females, from Omeishan, and one male from the province of Kwei-chow.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA. Allied to P. curvipalpis, Butl.

1440. Pseudaglossa annulata, sp. n.

Fuscous-grey. Primaries have blackish anter and postmedial lines both commencing in fuliginous-brown spots on the costa, the first is indented, the second wavy, curved and recurved; there is a fuliginous-brown central shade, the reniform stigma is of the ground-colour outlined in blackish and the orbicular is blackish and punctiform;

submarginal line whitish, serrate and indented, inwardly bordered with fuliginous-brown. Secondaries have a fuliginous-brown discal mark and transverse shade, an undulated central line, and a whitish wavy submarginal line which is bordered with fuliginous-brown. Fringes fuliginous-brown preceded by a line of the ground-colour, all the wings have a marginal series of blackish spots. Under surface fuscous, paler towards the base; all the wings have a whitish discal mark and dusky central line.

Expanse 40 millim.

One male specimen from Ta-chien-lu, and two females from Wa-ssu-kow. June.

Habitat, Western China.

Genus Trotosema.

Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 449 (1879).

1441. Trotosema sordidum.

Trotosema sordidum, Butl., Ann. and Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 449 (1879).

Described from Yokohama.

Genus Mesoplectra.

Butler, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., viii, p. 65 (1879).

1442. Mesoplectra lilacina.

Mesoplectra lilacina, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 65, pl. lvii, fig. 3 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. There was one example in Pryer's collection, and I have received a specimen from Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Habitat. Japan.

1443. Mesoplectra (?) hampsoni, sp. n.

Primaries grey finely powdered with brown; antemedial line fuscous-brown, outwardly oblique from costa to the cell, thence wavy direct to the inner margin; postmedial line, fuscous-brown, serrate, slightly incurved below the costa, inwardly shaded with warm brown and outwardly edged with whitish; submarginal line whitish, wavy, interrupted, with some blackish dots and saggitate marks upon it, an irregular blackish patch before it on the costa; the apical area

beyond the postmedial line and the outer margin much less powdered with brown; marginal line blackish, lumulate'; discal lumule blackish. Secondaries fuscous-grey with a dark-edged whitish curved submarginal line. Fringes brown chequered with whitish and preceded by a brown line. Under surface of primaries pale cupreous-brown, whitish-grey on the costa and at apex; there is a fuscous postmedial line, excurved beyond the cell; submarginal line formed of whitish dots edged with blackish towards the costa; secondaries greyish suffused and powdered with brown, a darker discal mark and two dentate transverse lines, the outer line outwardly edged with whitish, the dentations between veins 5 and 6 most pronounced.

Expanse 40 millim.

Two males from Omei-shan. Taken in June or July. *Habitat*. Western China.

Genus Bleptina.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 41 (1895).

1444. Bleptina albovenata, sp. n.

Primaries fuliginous-brown with white markings; ante- and postmedial lines oblique, the latter sometimes slightly excurved about the middle; median nervure and branches to just beyond the postmedial line, and also the discocellulars, white; reniform stigma indicated by two black dots; orbicular stigma black surrounded with whitish; submarginal line whitish but indistinct as a rule. Secondaries fuscous with an incomplete postmedial line and indications of a pale submarginal line. Under surface: primaries fuscous, darker on the outer marginal area; an obscure discal dot and postmedial line; secondaries whitish powdered with brownish on the basal two-thirds, outer third fuscous-brown; discal spot black with a dot of the same colour before it; beyond these there are two obscure, wavy, transverse lines, each terminating in a dark spot before the abdominal margin.

Expanse 34 millim.

Fourteen specimens, including both sexes, from Chia-kou-ho, one example each from Moupin, Ni-tou, and Wa-shan.

Habitat. Western China.

1445. Bleptina proxima, sp. n.

Primaries fuscous-brown; ante- and postmedial lines paler; stigmata blackish but obscure; submarginal line only distinct towards the costa. Secondaries fuscous-brown, with a pale, curved, post-medial line, submarginal line pale, wavy, rinwardly edged with brown. All the wings have a dark-edged pale marginal line. Under surface similar to above, but there is an obscure, dingy mark at the end of the cell.

Expanse 36 millim.

Two male specimens from Ta-chien-lu, one taken in May or June, the other in July or August.

Habitat, Western China.

This species differs from *B. alborenata* in being paler in colour, the median nervure and the edge of the reniform stigma are not white, the ante- and postmedial lines are both curved, the submarginal line on all the wings is more deeply sinuous, and the pale lines on the under surface are more clearly defined.

1446. Bleptina ambigua, sp. n.

Primaries fuliginous-brown; ante- and postmedial lines white, both slightly excurved about the middle; median nervure, and branches to just beyond the postmedial line, whitish; discocellulars white; submarginal line whitish, sinuous and wavy; marginal line black, interrupted at the ends of the nervules with whitish. Secondaries fuscous with pale postmedial and submarginal line both marked with white towards the abdominal margin. Under surface fuscous; primaries have pale, wavy, interrupted, postmedial and submarginal lines, but the latter is very obscure; secondaries have a black discal lunular mark and two pale transverse lines beyond, the innermost of these last is somewhat obscure and is internally bordered with blackish.

Expanse 45 millim.

One female specimen taken in June or July.

Habitat. Western China.

Nearest allied to *B. provima* from which species it differs in being larger, the median nervure and branches are whitish as in *B. albovenata*, the stigmata are indistinct, and the postmedial line is placed farther from the end of the cell than in either *B. proxima* or *B. albovenata*.

1447. Bleptina tripartita, sp. n.

Primaries with the basal and outer thirds chocolate-brown, the central third ochreous suffused with brownish and traversed by two darker wavy lines; the basal third is limited by a bright ochreous line which is excurved below the costa, and the outer third is limited internally by a bright ochreous line which is oblique and slightly indented below the costa; submarginal line wavy, most distinct towards the costa, the area beyond is greyish; a marginal series of black dots. Secondaries fuscous with two darker, white-edged, transverse lines, the costal area is suffused with whitish; fringes preceded by an interrupted blackish line. Under surface greyish: primaries clouded with brownish on the costal area; postmedial line dusky edged with ochreous towards the costa and with an ochreous patch before it in the cell; submarginal line obscure, dusky, edged with ochreous towards the costa; secondaries have a blackish discal mark and two wavy transverse lines.

Expanse 34 millim.

One male and two female specimens from Wa-shan, three female examples from Chia-kou-ho. July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1448. Bleptina curvilinea, sp. n.

Primaries with the basal and outer thirds dark brown, the central third greyish-brown suffused on the medial area with fuscous; the basal third is limited by a pale ochreous curved line and the outer third is limited internally by a pale ochreous line which is slightly excurved beyond the cell; reniform stigma, blackish, narrow, outwardly bordered with whitish; orbicular black, punctiform; submarginal line sinuous, obscure, commencing in an elongate whitish spot on the costa, the area beyond greyish. Secondaries dark brown the area within the whitish postmedial line rather paler; the submarginal line is wavy but only clearly defined towards the abdominal margin. Under surface fuscous-brown; primaries have two pale ochreous spots on the costa at the extremities of the postmedial and submarginal lines, between these spots there is a large dark brown triangle and a small one beyond the outer spot; the secondaries have dark ante- and postmedial bands.

Expanse 36 millim.

Four specimens from Chang-yang, five from Wa-shan, and four from Chia-kou-ho. Both sexes are included in the series. Occurs from May to August.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

Allied to *B. tripartita* but darker; the ante- and post-medial lines are curved, and there is a pale spot at the costal extremity of the submarginal line.

1449. Bleptina spacoalis.

Bleptina spacoalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xix, p. 872 (1859).

I obtained this species at Tsuruga in July and at Hakodate in August, others were taken at Gensan and Ningpo and in Kiushiu in July by native collector. There were some examples in Pryer's collection, probably from Yokohama, and I have also received specimens from Moupin.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu; Corea; East-

ERN and WESTERN CHINA.

1450. Bleptina descripta, sp. n.

Primaries brown; ante-marginal line pale ochreous nearly straight, postmedial line pale ochreous obtusely angled above the middle; outer edge of the reniform stigma pale ochreous; orbicular stigma black, punctiform; submarginal line whitish, wavy, interrupted, most distinct towards the costa; a series of black dots on the outer margin. Secondaries greyish-brown with whitish postmedial and submarginal lines, both are indistinct towards the costa and the former is edged internally by an interrupted blackish line; a series of black lunules on the outer margin. Under surface greyish; primaries clouded with brownish on the costal area, postmedial line dusky, edged with ochreous towards the costa as also is the obscure submarginal line; secondaries have a rather large blackish discal mark and two wavy transverse lines.

Expanse 32 millim.

One male specimen from Chang-yang, taken in June. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

1451. Bleptina sinuosa, sp. n.

Primaries ochreous with dark brown basal patch and outer marginal border, the outer edge of the former is rather curved and the inner edge of the latter is crenulate and incurved below the middle; submarginal line ochreous, crenulate; reniform and orbicular stigmata outlined in blackish but they are not distinct. Secondaries brown with two crenulate ochreous lines, the outer most distinct but neither extending to the costa. Under surface: primaries fuscous with an obscure discal mark and transverse line beyond; submarginal line traceable towards the costa as a short ochreous line preceded by a dark triangular patch: secondaries whity-brown irrorated with dark brown; there is a blackish discal mark on a

dusky transverse shade and two contiguous crenulated blackish postmedial lines.

Expanse 32 millim.

Two males and a female from Chang-yang, one male from Ichang and a female from Omei-shan. June and July.

Habitat, Central and Western China.

1452. Bleptina propugnata, sp. n.

Primaries yellowish with purplish-brown basal patch and outer marginal border; the outer edge of the former is straight and the inner edge of the latter is sinuous towards the costa and strongly indented about the middle; the orbicular stigma is punctiform, the reniform is represented by a colon-like mark and there is a transverse dusky shade between the stigmata; the marginal border is traversed by an obscure pale, wavy line, and there is a marginal series of black dots. Secondaries whitish with two rather broad fuscous transverse bands, the basal and outer areas are also suffused with fuscous; the fuscous-grey fringes are preceded by an interrupted black line. Under surface: primaries fuscons-brown with an obscure, blackish, discal mark and postmedial line; a short pale line from the costa before the apex: secondaries whitish suffused with fuscous-brown on the costal and outer areas; discal mark and two transverse lines beyond, blackish.

Expanse 35 millim.

One female specimen from Wa-shan taken in June. *Habitat*. WESTERN CHINA. Allied to *B. latifasciata*, Hampson, from India.

1453. Bleptina abjudicalis.

Bertula abjudicalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 163 (1858). Bleptina abjudicalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 44 (1895).

One example of each sex from Omei-shan, taken in June or July.

The ochreous-brown between the ante- and postmedial lines is broader than in Indian examples of this species and in the male specimen the lumule is obscured.

Distribution. NILGIRIS; CEYLON (Humpson); WESTERN

CHINA.

1454. Bleptina nigristigma, sp. n.

Primaries brown brighter on basal two-thirds; antemedial and postmedial lines double, dark brown, the latter incurved below the cell and outwardly edged with blackish; reniform stigma black, orbicular punctiform; submarginal line brownish, wavy, edged and marked with whitish, most distinct towards costa. Secondaries fuscous-grey with two pale transverse lines, the outer one of which is most distinct. Under surface of primaries fuscous-brown, of secondaries whitish suffused with fuscous on the costal and outer areas; all the wings have a darker discal mark and two transverse lines beyond.

Expanse 30-33 millim.

One male and two female specimens from Wa-shan; one female example from each of the following localities—Ichang, Chang-yang, and Chow-pin-sa. June and July.

Habitat, Central and Western China.

Allied to *B. hadenulis*, Moore.

1455. Bleptina jutalis.

Bocana jutalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 172 (1858).
Bocana incongruens, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5)
iv, p. 448.

Bleptina jutalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii,

p. 45 (1895).

Nodaria (?) amurensis, Staud., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 274; Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 609, pl. xiii, fig. 1 (1892).

I obtained an example at Gensan in July and there was one from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. One male specimen was received from Chang-yang and a female example from Pu-tsu-fong, both taken in July.

Distribution. CEYLON; RANGOON (Humpson); AMUR-LAND; JAPAN; COREA; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1456. Bleptina venata, sp. n.

Primaries light brown; the venation including the discocellulars ochreous-brown; ante- and postmedial lines ochreous-brown, erect, the former angled below the costa; submarginal line pale, sinuous, wavy; a pale brown line on outer margin of all the wings. Secondaries fuscous with a pale postmedial line and obscure, wavy, submarginal line. Under surface fuscous; all the wings have a discal mark and a pale postmedial line, the secondaries have an indistinct

submarginal line in addition. Antennæ have paired bristles at each joint.

Expanse 36 millim.

One male specimen from Omei-shan, taken in June or July.

Habitat. Western China.

1457. Bleptina rectilinea, sp. n.

Brown with a slight purplish reflection. Primaries have whitish ante- and postmedial lines, these are almost straight and both are edged with dark brown; reniform stigma whitish with obscure dark-brown outline; pale submarginal line, wavy, angulated before the inner margin and again towards the costa; a series of black lunules on the outer margin. Secondaries have a whitish postmedial line and pale, wavy, submarginal line; black lunules on outer margin as on primaries. Under surface fuscous-brown: primaries have a blackish discal mark preceded by a smaller dot and dusky curved postmedial line, the latter has a pale outer border; submarginal line pale, wavy, but indistinct; secondaries have a black discal mark and pale edged, dusky, wavy, postmedial and submarginal lines.

Expanse 40 millim.

Two examples of each sex from Ichang, two male specimens and one female from Chia-kou-ho, and one female from Wa-shan. May, June, and July.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1458. Bleptina bistrigata.

Zanclognatha (?) bistrigata, Staud., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 236; Rom. sur. Lép., vi, p. 618, pl. xiii, fig. 4 (1892).

A male specimen and one female in Pryer's collection appear to be referable to this species.

Distribution. AMURLAND; JAPAN.

1459. Bleptina contigua, sp. n.

Pale brown tinged with greyish. Primaries have a pale ochreous spot at end of the cell; ante- and postmedial lines fuscous, the first wavy, the second gently curved beyond the cell and slightly waved; submarginal line pale, wavy, inwardly shaded with dusky. Secondaries have an oblique, fuscous, medial line and an obscure curved, pale, submarginal line. Fringes preceded by two lines, one blackish the other pale. Under surface pale brown, all the wings

have a fuscous discal mark and transverse line beyond; there are traces of a dusky submarginal line.

Expanse 26 millim.

Two male specimens from Chang-yang, one taken in July and the other in August.

Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

Allied to *B. ningpoalis* but separable by its smaller size, lighter colour, and the antemedial line of secondaries is oblique and not curved.

1460. Bleptina ningpoalis.

Herminia ningpoalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 64, pl. ii, fig. 7 (1889).

Five specimens taken by native collector in the Snowy Valley, near Ningpo, in July. I have also three examples from Chang-yang.

Habitat. Eastern and Central China.

1461. Bleptina parallela, sp. n.

Pale brown powdered with fuscous-brown. Primaries have parallel ante- and postmedial lines, these are clear pale brown outwardly edged with dark brown; the area beyond postmedial line darker brown with a blackish cloud about the middle and a smaller one between it and the costa, these clouds are not always distinct; submarginal line pale, sinuous, edged with blackish, obscure; reniform represented by two black dots and a pale line. Secondaries have a clear pale brown postmedial line with fuscous-brown edge, area beyond fuscous-brown, wavy, edged with blackish; a series of black marginal dots on all the wings. Under surface pale brown, primaries suffused with fuscous, secondaries powdered with fuscous; all the wings have a black discal dot, a fuscous postmedial line, and a pale, wavy, submarginal line, the latter is broadly bordered on each side with fuscous.

Expanse 40 millim.

Two male specimens and five females from Omei-shan, two females from Moupin, two others from Wa-shan and one from Chia-kou-ho, one male example from Foochau.

Habitat. NORTHERN and WESTERN CHINA.

Transverse lines similar to those of *B. trilinealis*, Brem., but the species is larger in size.

1462. Bleptina trilinealis.

Herminia trilinealis, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 64, pl. v, fig. 2 (1864).

Zanclognatha trilinealis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 561.

I obtained this species in Satsuma in May, and at Nagasaki in June. There were specimens in Pryer's collection, and I have received one example from Chang-yang and one from Chow-pin-sa.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Kiushiu; Central

and Western China.

1463. Bleptina albolinealis, sp. n.

Primaries ochreous-brown with three whitish oblique stripes bordering the black transverse lines; antemedial line very oblique, indistinct towards the costa: postmedial and submarginal lines oblique, diverging towards the inner margin. Secondaries pale whitish-brown tinged with fuscous-brown on basal area and with a broad brown band on outer area; discal dot blackish. Fringes preceded by an interrupted black line. Under surface pale whitish-brown suffused with fuscous-brown on the discal area; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and a broad brownish submarginal band.

Expanse 34–38 millim.

Six examples, including both sexes, from Kiukiang. Taken in July.

Habitat. Central China.

1464. Bleptina (?) vestitulis, sp. n.

Pale reddish-brown, whitish along basal two-thirds of primaries and at the base of the secondaries. Primaries have a black antemedial line, outwardly angled at the middle; a bidentate, broad, black medial line, and a wavy white edged black postmedial line, the latter is excurved beyond the cell and dentate towards the inner margin; submarginal whitish, wavy, but indistinct; a black dot on the costa, between the ante- and medial lines, and a black dot at costal end of the postmedial line; reniform stigma whitish enclosing a blackish lunule, orbicular black, punctiform. Secondaries have a broad black antemedial line and a white-edged, sinuous, black postmedial line. Fringes preceded by a wavy black line. Under surface pale brown powdered with fuscous; all the wings have a black

discal dot and two transverse lines, the first line broad; there is a dusky band on the outer marginal area.

Expanse 25-28 millim.

Two male specimens from Moupin, one taken in June the other in July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1465. Bleptina petrina.

Bleptina petrina, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 64, pl. lvi, fig. 13 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. Habitat, Japan.

Genus Edessena.

Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 162 (1858).

1466. Edessena hamada.

Renodes hamada, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. exix, fig. 23 (1874). Edessena hamada, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 564.

There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, and I have others from Mr. Manley which were taken in the same district. I obtained some examples in Satsuma in May and have received the species from Ichang, Ta-chien-lu, Omei-shan, Pu-tsu-fong, Chia-kouho, and Chow-pin-sa. Occurs in June and July.

Two males and one female from Satsuma and one female from Ichang have the large discal spot of *E. gentiu-salis*, Walk., the type of which was from "North China."

Distribution. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA; JAPAN.

1467. Edessena gentiusalis.

Edessena gentiusalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 162 (1858).

The type of this species was from "North China" probably from Ningpo. Possibly it is not specifically distinct from E. hamada.

Habitat. NORTH CHINA.

Genus Mastigophorus.

Poey; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 47 (1895).

1468. Mastigophorus gladiata.

Cidariplura gladiata, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 449 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. I obtained specimens at Fushiki in July and my native collector in Kiushiu; I have also received examples from Ichang and one from Omeishan, the latter is rather larger than the others in the series.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Central and Western China.

1469. Mastigophorus ochreistigma, sp. n.

Antennæ ciliated with paired bristles at each joint. Primaries brown; ante- and postmedial lines ochreous edged with dark brown, the former wavy and oblique, the latter obtusely angled beyond the cell; submarginal line ochreous, interrupted; reniform and orbicular stigmata ochreous. Secondaries rather paler than the primaries with a dark brown edged ochreous postmedial line and interrupted submarginal line.

Expanse 40-43 millim.

A long series from Ichang, four specimens from Kiukiang, and one from Chang-yang. June and July.

Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

Very closely allied to M. gladiata, Butl., but separable from that species by the larger, ochreous, reniform stigma.

1470. Mastigophorus modesta, sp. n.

Differs from *M. ochreistigma* in having a blackish reniform stigma with pale outline; the antemedial line is more oblique, not wavy, and terminates on the inner margin nearer the postmedial line.

Expanse 42 millim.

One male specimen from Moupin taken in June. *Habitat*. WESTERN CHINA.

1471. Mastigophorus butleri, sp. n.

Antennæ ciliated with paired bristles at each joint; front tibiæ chestnut-brown. Primaries purplish brown; ante- and postmedial TRANS, ENT. SOC. LOND. 1900,—PART IV. (DEC.) 42

lines darker, the former with an exterior pale edging and indented about the middle, the latter slightly curved towards inner margin and inwardly edged with paler; submarginal line dark brown edged with paler, sinuous; reniform dark brown outlined with paler. Secondaries brown with postmedial and submarginal lines as on primaries, but the latter less distinct; there is also a lunular discal mark. Under surface fuscous; primaries have an annular discal mark; secondaries have a discal lunule and two transverse lines.

Expanse 46 millim.

One male specimen from Chia-kou-ho and one example of the same sex from Wa-shan. June and July. Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1472. Mastigcphorus signata.

Gisira signata, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 61, pl. lvi, fig. 4 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. I obtained a male specimen at Gensan in July, there were two examples of the same sex in Pryer's collection, and I have received one from Kiukiang. A female specimen was received from Changyang. Occurs in June and July.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA; CENTRAL CHINA.

1473. Mastigophorus nigristigmata, sp. n.

Fuscous-brown powdered with darker and with fuliginous transverse shades. Primaries have short sub-basal, wavy antemedial, and curved and recurved postmedial black lines, second and third edged outwardly and the first edged inwardly with whitish; reniform and orbicular velvety black, outlined in whitish; submarginal line whitish, undulated, this line and also the postmedial are inwardly bordered with fuliginous. Secondaries have a gently undulated black medial line, and a whitish interrupted submarginal line, both are inwardly bordered with fuliginous and the medial line is outwardly edged with whitish. Fringes of the ground-colour, paler at their base and preceded by a black line. Under surface pale brown powdered with darker; all the wings have a black discal mark, blackish postmedial line edged outwardly with yellowish, and a submarginal wavy line of the ground-colour and inwardly bordered with fuliginous; the primaries have a second black spot in the cell corresponding to the orbicular of the upper surface.

Expanse 40 millim.

One female specimen taken in June or July at Omeishan.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Falcimala.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, p. 51 (1895).

1474. Fulcimala japonica.

Olybama japonica, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 583.

Described from Tokio. Habitat. JAPAN.

Genus Hydrillodes.

Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., p. 65 (1854).

1475. Hydrillodes lentalis.

Hydrillodes lentalis, Guen., Delt., p. 66 (1854); Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 565; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 53 (1895).

Bleptina morosa, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 64, pl. lvi,

fig. 15 (1879).

Bleptina dimissalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. Suppl., iv, p. 1162 (1865); Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 580.

I obtained this species at several places in Japan; my native collector took specimens at Gensan and also in the island of Kiushiu. I have received examples from Hakodate and Chang-yang. It appears to be on the wing from May to September.

Distribution. South Africa.—Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Andamans; Borneo; Celebes; Australia (Hampson); Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu;

COREA; AMURLAND; CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Nodaria.

Guen.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths., iii, p. 56 (1895).

1476. Nodaria tristis.

Bocana tristis, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 65, pl. lvii, fig. 2 (1879).

Nodaria externalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 56 (1895).

There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, and my native collector took an example at Gensan in July; he also obtained the species in Kiushiu, and I have received it from Ichang.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Corea; Central

CHINA.

1477. Nodaria fentoni.

Herminia fentoni, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 63, pl. lvi, fig. 12 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. I took specimens at Fusan in June, and at Nagahama, Tsuruga, and Gensan in July. Distribution. JAPAN; COREA.

1478. Nodaria annulata, sp. n.

Primaries greyish-brown heavily powdered with darker between the black transverse lines; sub-basal line short; antemedial line almost straight, slightly angled near the costa; postmedial line curved round the cell and recurved to inner margin; submarginal line straight; a blackish dot in the cell and a brown annulus at end of the cell. Secondaries fuscous-grey with faint dusky discal dot and two dark, curved-lines beyond; the outer one slightly angled towards the anal angle. Under surface greyish, primaries and costal area of secondaries powdered with brownish; all the wings have a dark discal dot and a well defined transverse line beyond.

Expanse 24 millim.

One male specimen from Ship-y-shan taken in September.

Habitat. Central China.

1479. Nodaria helva.

Herminia helva, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iii, p. 447 (1879).

There were specimens, without exact locality, in Pryer's collection. I took specimens in Satsuma and at Nagasaki

in May, and my native collector took examples at Hakodate in June or July. I have also received the species from Moupin.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Yesso; Western

CHINA.

1480. Nodaria griselda.

Herminia grisclda, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 63, pl. lvi, fig. 9 (1879).

Zanelognatha griselda, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 614 (1894).

There were specimens in Pryer's collection, probably from Yokohama, from which district the type was received. My native collector obtained examples at Gensan in June, and I took the species at Hakone in August.

Distribution. Japan; Corea; Amurland.

1481. Nodaria germana, sp. n.

Antennæ knotted about middle. Primaries grey-brown; anteand postmedial lines, darker, the former curved from costa to inner
margin and the latter curved and recurved; submarginal line rather
broader than the preceding, curved from apex to the inner margin
where it terminates just before the angle; discal mark lunular placed
on an obscure, dusky, transverse shade. Secondaries rather paler
than the primaries; medial line slightly curved; submarginal line
most distinct towards the anal angle before which it is acutely
angled and shaded. Fringes preceded by a fine blackish line.
Under surface light brown powdered with fuscous, the secondaries
rather paler; all the wings have a discal mark and curved transverse
line, that on secondaries wayy.

Expanse 26-30 millim.

One male specimen and two females from Moupin; one male from Chang-yang and one female example from Ichang.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

Closely allied to Z. griselda, Butl., from which it is chiefly distinguished by the rather different form of the lines and by the knotted antenna.

1482. Nodaria angulina, sp. n.

Antennæ knotted about middle. Primaries grey-brown with a pinkish tinge; antemedial line brown, almost erect, slightly indented below the costa; postmedial line brown, slender, sharply

angled beyond the cell; submarginal line brown, shaded, broad, curved from the apex to inner angle; discal mark linear, curved, with a dot at its lower extremity. Secondaries colour of primaries on outer area but browner on basal and medial areas; a fine postmedial line and a broad submarginal line, the latter not extending to the costa, both are brown and angulated on abdominal area. Fringes preceded by a fine blackish line. Under surface pale fuscousbrown; primaries paler on the costa towards apex, with a dusky postmedial line which is outwardly curved beyond the cell, and an obscure discal mark; secondaries have a dusky discal lunule, a curved postmedial line and an obscure wavy submarginal line.

Expanse 46 millim.

One male specimen from Chang-yang, taken in July. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

Very similar to Z. griselda, Butl., but much larger; the postmedial line is more acutely angled, and is not indented between the angle and the inner margin. The bristles of antennæ are shorter.

1483. Nodaria ineerta, sp. n.

Antennæ knotted about the middle. Similar to *N. tripler*, but some examples are strongly suffused with fuseous on all the wings. The chief differences are found in the postmedial line of primaries, which is serrate, and in the transverse lines of the secondaries, which are wider apart.

Expanse 34-41 millim.

Two examples of each sex from Ni-tou; two males from Moupin; one female from Wa-shan, and five males from Chang-yang. June and July.

Habitat. CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1484. Nodaria triplex, sp. n.

Antennæ knotted about middle. Primaries greyish-brown powdered with darker brown; transverse lines fuscous-brown; antenedial slightly curved or elbowed below the costa, thence nearly straight to the inner margin; postmedial undulated with a slight projection beyond the cell; submarginal rather oblique, this line is inwardly shaded with brownish and outwardly edged with whitish; there is a brownish streak from the apex to submarginal line, and a brownish medial shade, not always distinct, upon which is a blackish discal lunule. Secondaries greyish-brown powdered and suffused with darker; there is a blackish discal mark and two transverse lines, the

latter are both obscure towards costal and abdominal margin, and angled below vein 3, the first is blackish and the second is whitish inwardly shaded with brown. Fringes preceded by a black line. Under surface pale brown dusted and suffused with fuscous; all the wings have a blackish discal mark, a curved dusky line beyond, and traces of an obscure submarginal line.

Expanse 30-40 millim.

Eleven specimens, chiefly males, from Chang-yang. Other examples were received from Ichang, and most of the localities in Western China investigated by my collectors. A female specimen from Gensan seems to be referable to this species. Occurs in June and July.

Distribution. Central and Western China; Corea. Differs from N. germana in its browner coloration, and in the first line on the secondaries being angled.

1485. Nodaria tarsiplumalis.

Pyralis tarsiplumalis, Hübn., Pyral., fig. 125.

Paracolax tarsiplumalis, Hiibn., Verz. Schmett., p. 244 (?1818).

Herminia tarsiplumalis, Dup., Lép. Fr., viii, (2) p. 31, pl. cexi, fig. 6 (1831).

Zanclognatha tarsiplumalis, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 609.

Dr. Staudinger records the species from Yokohama. I have specimens from Hakodate taken by Mr. Andrews. Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso;

Corea.

1486. Nodaria fumosa.

Herminia fumosa, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 62, pl. lvi, fig. 8 (1879).

Zanelognatha assimilis, Staud., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1888, p. 275.

Zanclognatha fumosa, Leech, Proc. Zool, Soc., Lond., 1889, p. 562; Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 611, (assimilis) pl. xiii, fig. 2 (1792).

I obtained specimens in Satsuma in May and at Nagasaki in June; those in Pryer's collection were from Yokohama, the locality from which the type was described Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Amurland.

1487. Nodaria tarsipennalis.

Herminia tarsipennalis, Treit., Schmett., Suppl., p. 4. Zanelognatha tarsipennalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 562.

I obtained this species in Satsuma in May, at Nagasaki and Fusan in June, and at Gensan in July; I have also received examples from Chang-yang.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Kiushiu; Corea;

CENTRAL CHINA.

$1488.\ Nodaria\ planilinea.$

Nodaria planilinea, Hampsen, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., xi, p. 701.

I have five specimeus from Chang-yang, and one taken by myself at Gensan. June and July.

Distribution. SIKHIM; KHÁSIS (Hampson); CENTRAL

CHINA; COREA.

1489. Noduria tarsicrinalis.

Herminia tarsicrinalis, Knoch., Beitr., ii, p. 75, pl. iv, figs. 1-12.

Herminia arenosa, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 56, pl. xxxviii, fig. 8 (1878).

Zanclognatha tarsicrinalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1889, p. 562.

I took specimens at Nagasaki in May and at Gensan in June. My native collector obtained the species at Hakodate in June or July. One example was received from Changyang.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Kiushiu; Yesso;

COREA.

1490. Nodaria linealis.

Zanclognatha linealis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1889, p. 562.

I obtained a female specimen at Nagasaki in May and a male example in Satsuma.

Habitat. Kiushiu.

1491. Nodaria dolosa.

Herminia dolosa, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iii, p. 447.

I obtained specimens at Fushiki and Gensan in July; there were specimens in Pryer's collection, and a native obtained some examples in the island of Kiushiu.

One of the Kiushiu specimens is ochreous in colour but

the markings are quite typical.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; COREA.

1492. Nodaria griscalis.

Pyralis grisealis, Hübn., Pyral., fig. 4.
Herminia grisealis, Treit., Schmett., vii, p. 9.
Paracolax nemoralis, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust., iv, p. 16.
Zanclognatha grisealis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 561.

One female example taken by native collector at Hako-

date in July.

Staudinger (Rom. sur. Lép., p. 614) states that this species has not been found in Amurland since Bremer recorded it from that country. He also suggests that my specimen from Hakodate is wrongly identified, but I am certain that the record is quite correct.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Yesso.

1493. Nodaria barbalis.

Geometra barbalis, Clerck., Icones, v, fig. 3 (1759). Herminia barbalis, Treit., Schmett., vii, p. 5. Pechypogon barbalis, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust., iv, p. 15.

I obtained a specimen at Nagasaki in May, and my native collector captured one at Hakodate in June or July. Distribution, Europe.—Amurland; Yesso; Kiushiu.

1494. Nodaria centralis, sp. n.

Antennæ serrate and fasciculate in the male. Primaries pale grey-brown; antemedial line fuscous, angled near the costa thence almost straight to the inner margin; postmedial line fuscous, angled below the costa then undulated to the inner margin; submarginal line fuscous, slightly sinuous, outwardly edged with paler and inwardly clouded with fuscous-brown; a blackish discal lunule placed on a

fuscous-brown central shade. Secondaries whity-brown powdered and tinged with fuscous-brown; medial transverse line dusky, irregular, not distinct; submarginal line fuscous outwardly edged with the clear ground-colour, angled before the anal angle, not extending to the costa. Fringes grey-brown preceded by a black line. Under surface whity-brown suffused on the primaries and powdered on the secondaries with fuscous-brown; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and two transverse lines beyond.

Expanse 32-36 millim.

Nine males and three females; the specimens are from Ta-chien-lu, Moupin, Wa-shan, Pu-tsu-fong, and Ichang. Occurs in June.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1495. Nodaria innocens.

Herminia innocens, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 63, pl.

lvi, fig. 10 (1879).

Zanclognatha undulata, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 193 (1882). Nodaria innocens, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 56 (1895).

Specimens were taken at Ningpo in April by myself and by my native collector in June and July; the latter also obtained the species at Gensan in July, and I received one example from Ichang; all these are typical *innocens*.

There were specimens of the type form and also of

undulata, Moore, in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Sikhim; Assam; Nilgiris (Hampson); Japan; Corea; Eastern and Central China.

1496. Nodaria fraetalis.

Herminia fractalis, Guen., Delt. et Pyral., p. 60 (1854). Bertula raptatulis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 164 (1858). Nodaria fructalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 57 (1895).

Specimens were obtained by myself in Satsuma in May and by my native collector at Gensan in July.

Distribution. NATAL.—POONA; CEYLON (Humpson);

KIUSHIU; COREA.

1497. Nodaria lignea.

Bleptina lignea, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 64, pl. lvi, fig. 14 (1879).

Capnodes (?) lignea, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 608 (1892).

Described from Yokohama. I obtained two specimens at Gensan in July.

Distribution. JAPAN; COREA; AMURLAND.

1498. Nodaria incultalis.

Bleptina incultalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 564, pl. liii, fig. 11.

The type of this species, a female, was taken by myself at Fushiki in July.

Habitat. JAPAN.

1499. Nodaria maculifera.

Epizeuxis maculifera, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 87, pl. exxxiv, fig. 7 (1889).

Noduria maculifera, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 59 (1895).

There was one example from Yokohama in Pryer's collection; I took one at Gensan in July and one was obtained by my native collector in Kiushiu.

Distribution. Simla; Dharmsála (Hampson); Japan; Kiushiu; Corea.

1500. Nodaria ægrota.

Bleptina agrota, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 65, pl. lvii, fig. 1 (1879).

There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection; I took examples at Nagasaki in June and my native collector obtained the species at Gensan in July.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Corea.

1501. Nodaria vermiculata, sp. n.

Antennae serrate and fasciculate. Primaries grey finely powdered with brown; antemedial line fuscous-brown, straight, angled at the costa; postmedial fuscous-brown excurved and indented beyond the cell thence incurved to inner margin; submarginal line fuscous-brown, sinuous, outwardly edged with whitish, inwardly shaded with

brown almost to the costa where the brown shading crosses the submarginal and extends as a streak to the apex; discal lumule blackish with a brown shade below it to the inner margin. Secondaries fuscous-grey with indications towards the abdominal margin of a dusky medial line; submarginal line whitish, inwardly bordered with dark fuscous, sinuous towards the costa and angled before its termination at the anal angle. Under surface fuscous on primaries, whitish-grey powdered with fuscous on secondaries; all the wings have an obscure discal mark and two transverse lines beyond.

Expanse 30 millim.

One male specimen taken in June at Moupin.

Habitat. Western China.

Resembles the paler forms of *N. fentoni*, Butl., but differs from that species in the antennæ and in the shape of the ante- and postmedial lines.

1502. Nodaria paupercula, sp. n.

Primaries pale fuscous-grey traversed by four wavy blackish lines and a dusky central shade; the sub-basal is not distinct, the ante-medial is bluntly dentate below the costa and sharply dentate above the inner margin, the postmedial is excurved beyond the cell, and the submarginal is outwardly edged with whitish; there is a blackish discal lunule on the central shade which latter is reduced to linear proportions on the costa above the lunule. Secondaries paler than the primaries and suffused with fuscous; medial and submarginal lines obscure, the latter outwardly edged with whitish, sharply angled above the anal angle. Under surface of primaries fuscous, that of secondaries greyish powdered with fuscous; all the wings have a blackish discal dot and two transverse lines beyond.

Expanse 27-30 millim.

Three females from Wa-ssu-kow, one from Chia-ting-fu, and one from Chow-pin-sa. Occurs in June.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1503. Nodaria nigrisigna, sp. n.

Primaries pale brownish-grey with three blackish transverse lines, the sub-basal is short, the antemedial is wavy and expands on the costa, the postmedial is elbowed about the middle and originates in a blackish patch on the costa; submarginal line pale sinuous shaded inwardly with blackish about the middle and intersecting a blackish apical cloud; reniform stigma blackish with pale centre; fringes grey marked with paler, preceded by a pale line and a series

of black lumiles. Secondaries pale fuscous with a dusky medial line and pale submarginal line, the latter angled before its termination at anal angle and edged with blackish, these lines are not continued to the costa; fringes grey preceded by pale and blackish lines. Under surface greyish-brown; all the wings have a discal mark and a curved postmedial line but these are most distinct on the secondaries; submarginal line pale edged with blackish, sometimes absent.

Expanse 23-30 millim.

Two male specimens from Chang-yang, one female from Ichang, one example of the latter sex from Ship-y-shan, and one example of each sex from Wa-ssu-kow. All the specimens, except that from Ship-y-shan which was taken in September, were captured in June.

Habitat. Central and Western China.

1504. Nodaria sinensis, sp. n.

Primaries light-brown with black sub-basal, antemedial and postmedial lines, the first short, the second sinuous, the third elbowed beyond the cell; submarginal line pale shaded inwardly with blackish, this blackish shade is continued to the apex of the wing before which it is intersected by the pale submarginal line; a marginal series of black lunules; reniform stigma outlined in black, the inner edge broadest. Secondaries pale fuscous with blackish discal mark and medial line; postmedial line pale shaded inwardly with blackish, not continued to the costa; marginal lines as on the primaries, Under surface whitish suffused with brown on the primaries and powdered with brown on costal and outer marginal areas of the secondaries; all the wings have a black discal mark and line beyond, the latter is curved on the primaries and wavy on the secondaries; the secondaries have a pale postmedial line which is inwardly edged with black except between veins 6 and 7; black marginal spots as above.

Expanse 26 millim.

Two male specimens from Chang-yang. June and July. Habitat. Central China.

Appears to be allied to *N. palumbina*, Butl., from Dharmsála and Sikhim.

1505. Nodaria derivalis.

Pyralis derivalis, Hübn., Pyral., fig. 19. Herminia derivalis, Treit., Schmett., vii, p. 7. Specimens in Pryer's collection, probably from the Yokohama district; others were taken by myself at Gensan in June and by native collector at Hakodate in June or July. I have received examples from Chang-yang, Pu-tsu-fong, and Chow-pin-sa.

Distribution. Europe.—Japan; Yesso; Corea; Cen-

TRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1506. Nodaria stramentaecalis.

Herminia stramentacealis, Brem., Lep. Ost-Sib., p. 64 (stramentalis), pl. v, fig. 22 (1864).

Zanclognatha stramentaccalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.,

1889, p. 562.

I have two examples from Nagahama, and two from Chang-yang.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Central China.

1507. Nodaria fascialis.

Herminia fascialis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 64, pl. ii, fig. 3 (1889).

One male specimen taken by native collector at Hakodate in July.

Habitat. Yesso.

1508. Nodaria subnubila, sp. n.

Primaries glossy brown suffused with purplish in certain lights, darker on the basal half; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, wavy; central shade and submarginal line dusky, the latter wavy with white dots on it; reniform stigma outlined and partly filled in with black, orbicular black, punctiform; fringes preceded by an interrupted black line. Secondaries fuscous-brown with indications of two darker transverse lines. Under surface fuscous-brown; all the wings have a black or blackish discal mark, a dark postmedial line, and a dark edged whitish submarginal line, the latter is wavy on the secondaries and more distinct than on the primaries where it is chiefly in evidence towards the costa.

Expanse 42-46 millim.

I have examples of this species from Ta-chien-lu, Omeishan, Wa-shan, Ni-tou, and Wa-ssu-kow. Occurs in July. Both sexes are represented.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1509. Nodaria (?) grandis.

Pechipogon (?) grandis, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 49, pl. ii, fig. 11 (1892).

Alphéraky describes this species from a male specimen obtained from the province of Gan-son and a female captured in the province of Setchouén. July and August.

Habitat. Northern and Western China.

The following five species are closely allied to the above, the nearest perhaps being N. alpherakyi. With the exception of N. punctilinea all are larger in size than N. grandis.

1510. Noduria (?) alpherakyi, sp. n.

Antennæ serrate with long paired bristles in the male. Primaries greyish-brown powdered with blackish; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, sinuous, the latter excurved beyond the cell; submarginal line blackish, interrupted; reniform stigma black, centre sometimes paler. Secondaries slightly paler with two blackish transverse lines both slightly angled before abdominal margin and neither extending to the centre. Under surface rather paler than above; a blackish discal mark and two conspicuous transverse lines on each wing.

Expanse 44-48 millim.

Nine male specimens and one female from Moupin, taken in July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

1511. Nodaria (?) sordida, sp. n.

Antennae of the male serrated with paired bristles, knotted before the middle. Primaries grey-brown powdered with fuscous; anteand postmedial lines hardly traceable; submarginal line fuscous
edged ontwardly with greyish and most clearly defined towards the
inner margin; reniform stigma blackish, sometimes with pale centre.
Secondaries colour of primaries with a fuscous submarginal line
terminating just above the anal angle. Under surface fuscous-grey
powdered with darker on the secondaries and costal area of the
primaries, discal area of primaries suffused with fuscous.

Expanse 48-54 millim.

Fifteen male specimens and five females from Moupin, taken in June and July.

Habitat. Western China.

1512. Nodaria (?) punctilinea, sp. n.

Antenmæ fasciculate in both sexes, but the fascicles are longer in the male than in the female. Primaries pale brown powdered with darker and suffused with fuscous on the outer margin; ante- and postmedial lines blackish, wavy, the former angled below the median nervure, the latter angled near costa and excurved beyond the cell; submarginal line blackish, with blacker dots upon it; reniform stigma black with a dusky shade from its lower edge to the inner margin. Secondaries paler and rather greyish in tone; there are indications of a medial line; submarginal line blackish edged outwardly with whitish. Under surface brownish with blackish discal mark and two transverse lines beyond; the secondaries are paler than the primaries.

Expanse & 40, \(\text{42 millim.} \)

One example of each sex, taken in May or June, at Ta-chien-lu.

Habitat. Western China.

The female example is rather paler than the male and the ante- and postmedial lines are less distinct.

1513. Nodaria (?) angulata, sp. n.

Antennæ, finely bipectinate. Primaries light brown powdered with darker; ante- and postmedial lines dark brown, wavy, the former angled below the median nervure, the latter angled below costa and excurved beyond the cell; reniform stigma outlined in dark brown; submarginal line blackish, interrupted, edged with whitish. Secondaries fuscous-brown with two darker transverse lines the outer of which is wavy, angulated before reaching the abdominal margin, and edged externally with whitish. Under surface brown, powdered with darker on the secondaries and costal area of the primaries; all the wings have a dark discal mark and two transverse lines.

Expanse 52 millim.

One male specimen from Wa-shan, taken in May. *Habitat*. Western China.

1514. Nodaria (?) mandarina, sp. n.

Antennæ of male broadly bipectinate. Primaries pale grey-brown powdered with darker; antemedial and postmedial lines fuscous, wavy, diffuse, the latter excurved beyond the reniform stigma which is outlined in dark fuscous; submarginal line fuscous, undulated,

outwardly edged with whitish. Secondaries slightly paler with two fuscous transverse lines both curved towards the abdominal margin, the outer edged with whitish. Under surface pale fuscous-brown, all the wings have a dark, serrate, postmedial line with indications of a second line beyond, and a discal mark.

Expanse 58-62 millim.

Eleven male specimens and five females from Moupin, taken in June and July.

Var. pallens, nov.

Differs from the type in its smaller size and paler colour, the secondaries being distinctly whitish; the antemedial and postmedial lines and the reniform stigma are similar to these characters in the type, but the submarginal line is wavy rather than undulated. The pectination of the male antennae is rather finer than in the type.

Expanse $\stackrel{*}{\circlearrowleft}$ 48, $\stackrel{\circ}{\circlearrowleft}$ 54 millim.

Two male specimens and one female from Moupin, June and July.

Habitat. Western China.

Genus Olulis.

Walk.; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 65 (1895).

1515. Olulis puncticinctalis.

Olulis puncticinctulis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxvii, p. 127 (1863).

Hamaxia lignulina, Walk., l. c., p. 128.

I obtained one example of the *lignulina* form at Nagasaki in May.

Ďistribution. Ňágas; Ceylon; Borneo (Hampson); Kiushiu.

Genus Mecistoptera.

Hampson, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ix, p. 134 (1893).

1516. Mecistoptera polybapta.

Egnasia polybapta, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 66, pl. lvii, fig. 7 (1879).

There was a specimen from Yokohama in Pryer's collection; I obtained others at Nagasaki, and in Satsuma in May and at Gensan in July.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; COREA.

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Genus Plumipalpia.

Hampson, Journal Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., xi, p. 705.

1517. Plumipalpia simplex, sp. n.

Pale whity-brown sparingly powdered and slightly suffused with darker brown. Primaries have a black lunule placed on a whitish spot at the outer end of the cell and there is an obscure dark transverse shade beyond, this shade is marked with black on the inner margin and there is a similar but shorter mark on the middle of the inner margin; other indistinct black or blackish markings on the outer margin. Under surface pale whity-brown finely powdered with fuscous.

Expanse 38 millim.

One male specimen from Ichang, obtained in July. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

Genus Talapa.

Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 82.

1518. Talapa (?) obliquilineata, sp. n.

Pale greyish-brown slightly tinged with pink. Primaries have three, dark brown or reddish-brown, transverse lines, the first is curved, the second broad and oblique, the third is nearly straight and is followed towards the costa by a black dot or small cloud; a black dot in the cell between 1st and 2nd lines. Secondaries have also three transverse lines, the first of which is broad and appears to be a continuation of the second line of the primaries, the second and third lines are oblique and almost parallel with each other. Under surface pale fuscous-brown; primaries have two oblique lines and secondaries have two sinuous lines.

Expanse 3 50, 9 54 millim.

One male specimen and two females from Omei-shan. June and July.

Habitat. WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Camptochilus.

Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 68 (1895).

1519. Camptochilus (?) opalina.

Egnasia opalina, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 451.

Described from Yokohama; there were three specimens in Pryer's collection. Mr. Andrews obtained the species at Hakodate, and I took examples at Nagasaki in June. Habitat. Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu.

1520. Camptochilus butleri, sp. n.

Pale violet-grey tinged with brownish strongly so on the basal two-thirds of the primaries. Primaries have whitish ante- and post-medial lines but these are only clearly defined on the costal area, the first is wavy and the second is excurved beyond the cell; sub-marginal line whitish, wavy, indistinct. Secondaries have indications of two whitish transverse lines. Fringes brownish-grey tipped with white except at apex and angle of primaries. Under surface of primaries leaden-grey, tinged with ochreous; of the secondaries pale violet-grey powdered with fuscous; all the wings have traces of two transverse lines.

Expanse 20-22 millim.

I obtained two male specimens and a female at Nagasaki in May, and a native collector captured six other examples in Kiushiu.

I previously confused this species with *flyrgis echephuse-alis*, Walk., and it is referred to under this name in my paper (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 566).

Habitat. Kiushiu.

1521. Camptochilus (?) albomaculalis.

Herminia albomaculalis, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 65, pl. v, fig. 24 (1864).

Specimens were obtained by myself at Gensan in June and July, and by my native collector at Ningpo in June. There were examples in Pryer's collection.

Distribution. Japan; Corea; Eastern China; Amur-

LAND.

Genus Dichromia.

Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., p. 18 (1854).

1522. Dichromia elaripennis.

Dichromia elaripennis, Butl, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 54, pl. xxxviii, fig. 2 (1878).

I took an example at Ningpo in April, another at Gensan in July; there was one without locality, in Pryer's collection, and I have one from the island of Kiushiu.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Corea; Eastern China.

1523. Dichromia trigonalis.

Dichromia trigonalis, Guen., Delt. et Pyral., p. 19 (1854); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 73 (1895).

Dichromia sextalis, Walk., Cat., xvi, p. 15 (1858).

Dichromia amica, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 55, pl. xxxviii, fig. 3 (1878); Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 556.

Bromolocha opulenta, Christ., Horæ., Soc. Ent. Ross., p. 258, pl. vii, fig. 29 (1877).

There was one specimen, without locality, in Pryer's collection. I took the species at Nagasaki in June, at Fushiki in July, and my native collector obtained it at Gensan in the latter month. I have also received examples from Chang-yang, Ichang, and most of the localities in Western China that my collectors visited during the months of June and July.

Distribution. ASTRABAD; FORMOSA; throughout the HIMALAYAS; KHÁSIS (Hampson); JAPAN; KIUSHIU;

COREA; CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

Genus Rhynchina.

Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., p. 20 (1854).

1524. Rhynchina abducalis.

Hypena abducalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 66 (1858). Hypena vigens, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 55, pl. xxxviii, fig. 4 (1878).

Hypena incurvata, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 189 (1882).
Rhynchina abducalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths,
iii, p. 74 (1895).

There were specimens in Pryer's collection, but these were without locality tickets.

Distribution. Throughout India; Andamans; Java

(Hampson); Chusan Isles; Japan.

1525. Rhynchina columbaris.

Hypena columbaris, Butl., Ill. Typ. Het., ii, p. 55, pl. xxxviii, fig. 7 (1878).

Rhynchina abducalis (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 74 (1895).

I obtained this species at Fusan in June, and at Gensan in July. It was described from Yokohama. Distribution. JAPAN; COREA.

1526. Rhynchina angustalis.

Rhynchina angustalis, Warren, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 317.

I have three specimens from Chang-yang. Distribution. India; Central China.

1527. Rhynchina kengkalis.

Hypena kengkalis, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 63, pl. v, fig. 21 (1864).

I obtained examples at Nagasaki in June, at Hakodate in August, and at Oiwake in October. There were specimens in Pryer's collection, but these were without data. I have received one specimen from Chang-yang and one from Kiukiang.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Yesso: Kiushiu;

CENTRAL CHINA.

1528. Rhynchina similalis.

Hypena similalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 558, pl. lii, fig. 2.

Three male specimens from Oiwake and one example of the same sex from Nikko.

The latter was taken by my native collector in September, and the former were obtained by myself in October.

Habitat. Japan.

1529. Rhynchina cramboides.

Hormisa cramboides, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 62, pl. lvi, fig. 6 (1879).

Rhynchina pioncalis (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind.,

Moths, iii, p. 75 (1895).

There were specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection, and examples were obtained at Nagasaki in June by native collector. I have also received specimens from Chang-yang, Ta-chien-lu, and Chow-pin-sa.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Central and Western

CHINA.

1530. Rhynchina morosa.

Hormisa morosa, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iii, p. 446 (1879).

Rhynchina striga (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 74 (1895).

My native collector obtained examples at Nagasaki in June, and others were taken by myself at Shimonoseki in July and at Hakone in August. The type was from Yokohama. I have also specimens from Chang-yang, Moupin, Chow-pin-sa, and Gensan.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Central and Western

CHINA; COREA.

1531. Rhynchina striga.

Thalpochares striga, Feld., Reise Novara., Lep., pl. cix, fig. 29 (1874).

Rhynchina striga, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 74 (1885).

Three specimens from Chow-pin-sa, taken in May and June.

Distribution. SIMLA; DHARMSÁLA; NORTH CHIN HILLS (Hampson); KULU; WESTERN CHINA.

1532. Rhynchina calamina.

Hormisa calamina, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iii, p. 446 (1879).

There was a specimen, probably from Yokohama, in Pryer's collection, and I took one example at Nagasaki in June.

Habitat. JAPAN and KIUSHIU.

1533. Rhynchina plusioides.

Hormisa plusioides, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 61, pl. lvi, fig. 5 (1879).

Described from Yokohama. I have specimens from Satsuma, Nagasaki, and Gensan, also from Chang-yang and Ship-y-shan.

Distribution. Japan; Kiushiu; Central China;

COREA.

1534. Rhynchina sagittata.

Rhynchina sagittata, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 33, pl. cxxxiii, figs. 10, 11 (1889).

Rhynchina angulata (part.), Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 75 (1895).

Specimens were obtained by native collector and myself at Gensan, others were received from Chang-yang. I also have one example from Sultanpore, sent to me by Captain Young; this agrees with the type, but the Corean and Chinese specimens are variegated with lilacine on discal and apical areas of the primaries.

Distribution. DHARMSÁLA; KULU; CENTRAL CHINA;

COREA.

1535. Rhynchina angulata.

Epimecia angulata, Walk., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., (3) i, p. 88 (1862).

Rhynchina angulata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 75 (1895).

I have one male specimen, taken in July at Changyang, which seems to be referable to this species.

Distribution. India; Central China.

1536. Rhynchina mandarinalis, sp. n.

Male. Primaries ashy-grey streaked and clouded with darker, some black and white marks on the costa before apex; postmedial line dark grey edged with paler, commencing from a point just beyond the middle of the costa it curves outwards and then inwards beyond the end of the cell terminating near the middle of the inner margin, its lower portion is marked with black; submarginal line obscure except before the dentation of inner margin where it is white intersecting a short black longitudinal streak; stigmata obscure. Secondaries pale brownish powdered with fuscous, a blackish line

before the fringes. Under surface pale brown, the primaries clouded with fuscous, and the costal and outer areas of secondaries tinged with brownish.

Female. Darker; the grey coloration of primaries being largely obscured by the darker clouding, the lower half of the basal area is pale brownish and the upper portion of the submarginal line is in evidence and greyish in colour.

Expanse 34 millim.

Three male specimens and seven females from Changyang. May and June.

Habitat. CENTRAL CHINA.

1537. Rhynchina biformatalis, sp. n.

Male. Primaries brown suffused on the costa and on basal two-thirds with einereous, some white marks on apical third of costa; postmedial line dark brown elbowed beyond the end of the cell and followed by an oblique cinereous line from the apex which forms an edging to the postmedial from the elbow to the inner margin; sub-marginal line cinereous, wavy and sinuous, the area beyond tinged with ferruginous; reniform stigma cinereous with two black dots upon it. Secondaries fuscous-brown with a blackish discal dot. Under surface of primaries brown suffused with fuscous and cinereous, white marks on the costa as above; secondaries ochreous-brown powdered with darker, an obscure medial line parallel with the outer margin.

Female. Primaries brown; a creamy streak above the inner margin extending from the base to oblique line which is whiter than in the male; the reniform is tinged with ferruginous and has a white dot at its lower end; the outer margin is ferruginous and the submarginal line is tinged with the same colour.

Expanse 30 millim.

One male specimen and three females from Chow-pinsa, taken in May and June.

Habitat. Western China.

Genus Hypenodes.

Guenée, Delt. et Pyral., p. 41 (1854).

1538. Hypenodes albistrigalis.

Crambus albistrigatus, Haw., Lep. Brit., p. 368 (1803). Cledeobia albistrigatus, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust., iv, p. 20 (1834). I obtained one example at Nagasaki in May. Distribution. Europe.—Kiushiu.

Genus Hypena.

Schrank; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 76 (1895).

1539. Hypena rostralis.

Pyralis rostralis, Linn., Syst. Nat., x, p. 533; Hübn., Pyral., figs. 10, 191.

Hypena rostralis, Treit., Schmett., vii, 29.

Crambus whitelyi, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 78, pl. lx, fig. 2 (1879).

I obtained one example at Hakodate in August, Butler's type was also from the same locality. Distribution. Europe.—Yesso.

1540. Hypena rectivittalis.

Hypena rectivittalis, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 84; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 81 (1895).

Hypena minna, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 59, pl. ly,

fig. 12 (1879).

There was a long series of this species in Pryer's collection, the typical and minna forms being about equally represented. I have also received examples of both forms from Gensan, Ichang, and Chang-yang. Minna only was obtained in Satsuma, and Pryer's Loochoo specimens were referable to that form.

Distribution. Africa: North-West Himalayas; Punjab; Bombay; Nilgiris (Hampson); Japan;

KIUSHIU; COREA; CENTRAL CHINA.

1541. Hypena iconicalis.

Hypena iconicalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 61 (1858); Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 225, pl. clxxv, fig. 9 (1885); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 81 (1895).

One example taken at Moupin in July.

Distribution. Assam; throughout Peninsular India; CEYLON, and BURMA; JAVA; SULA; MYSOL (Hampson); Western China.

1542. Hypena indicatalis.

Hypena indicatalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 61 (1858); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 89 (1895).

Specimens were taken by myself at Nagasaki and in Satusma in May and by my native collector at Gensan in July. I have also received examples from Ship-y-shan, and there were some in Pryer's collection from Yokohama.

Distribution. NATAL.—Throughout India, Ceylon, and Burma; Borneo; Java; Celebes (Hampson); Kiushiu;

JAPAN; CENTRAL CHINA; COREA; LOOCHOO.

1543. Hypena occata.

Hypena occatus, Moore, Lep. Atk., ii, p. 191 (1882).

Hypena crassipalpis, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., p. 85, pl. exxxiii, fig. 16 (1889).

Hypena oceata, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 90 (1895).

Obtained from Gensan in July, and from Ship-y-shan in September.

Distribution. Dharmsála; Sikhim; Khásis; Nilgiris; Ceylon (Hampson); Kulu; Central China; Corea.

1544. Hypena proboscidalis.

Pyralis proboscidalis, Linn., Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 881; Hübn.,

Pyral., pl. ii, fig. 7.

Hypena proboscidalis, Treit., Schmett., p. 22; Guen., Delt. et Pyral., p. 30 (1854).

Hypena indicalis, Guen., Delt. et Pyrales, p. 31 (1854). Hypena tatorhina, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 60, pl. ly, fig. 13 (1879).

Hypena proboscidalis, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 77 (1895).

This very variable species has been received by me from Yokohama and several localities in Western China. It occurs from May to July.

Distribution. Kulu; Sikhim; Khasis (Hampson); Yesso; Japan; Amurland; Western China.—Europe,

1545. Hypena rusticalis.

Hypena rusticalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 63, pl. ii, fig. 12 (1889).

One male specimen taken by myself at Hakodate in August.

Habitat. YESSO.

1546. Hypena incisa, sp. n.

Primaries violet-grey; medial third clouded with fuliginous and black, the inner edge of this area is defined by a pale line and is bidentate above the middle and deeply incised before the inner margin, the outer edge is limited by a pale line followed by a dusky one and is slightly oblique with a small angular projection above the middle; a broad fuliginous, wavy submarginal band, the edges darker and outwardly marked with whitish towards the costa; a fuliginous subapical cloud with a black bar and linear spot on it. Secondaries fuscous. Under surface fuscous, paler on abdominal half of the secondaries; all the wings have an obscure discal dot and indications of a transverse line beyond; the primaries have a double white spot on the costal area before the apex.

Expanse 30 millim.

One female specimen from Wa-shan, taken in July. *Habitat*. Western China.

1547. Hypena ella.

Hypena ella, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 55, pl. xxxviii, fig. 5 (1878).

Described from Yokohama, I obtained specimens at Nagasaki in May.

Habitat. Japan and Kiushiu.

1548. Hypena belinda.

Hypena belinda, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 61, pl. lvi, fig. 3 (1879).

Specimens were obtained by myself at Fushiki in July, at Nikko in September, and at Oiwake in October; my native collector also obtained the species at Nagasaki in June and at Gensan in July. The type was from Yokohama.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; COREA.

1549. Hypena albopunctalis.

Hypena albopunctalis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 557, pl. lii, fig. 10.

The type of this species was taken at Gensan in July; I have also one specimen from Ship-y-shan where it was captured in September.

Distribution. COREA; CENTRAL CHINA.

1550. Hypena subcyanca.

Hypena subeyanca, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 681.

The type was from Formosa. There were three examples in Pryer's collection without locality tickets. I have specimens from Foochau and Gensan, the former were taken by myself in April and the latter by native collector in July. Two examples, taken in June, were received from Chang-yang.

Distribution. FORMOSA; COREA; FOOCHAU; CENTRAL

CHINA.

1551. Hypena masurialis.

Hypena masurialis, Guen., Delt. et Pyral., p. 38 (1854); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 79 (1895). Hypena obaccrralis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 53 (1858). Ophiuche obaccrralis, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii, p. 229, pl. clxxv, fig. 5 (1885).

One specimen from Ship-y-shan, taken in September. Distribution. East Africa.—Kashmir; Western and Southern India; Ceylon; Burma; Australia (Hampson); Central China.

1552. Hypena satsumalis.

Hypena satsumalis, Leech, Entom., xxii, p. 62, pl. ii, fig. 13 (1889).

I took five specimens in Satsuma in May. *Habitat*. KIUSHIU.

1553. Hypena stygiana.

Hypena stygiana, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ii, p. 55, pl. xxxviii, fig. 6 (1887).

Described from Yokohama. I obtained specimens at Nagasaki in May, at Hakodate in June, July, and August, and my native collector took examples at Gensan in July. In the National Collection at South Kensington there is a specimen from Che-kiang.

Distribution. Japan; Yesso; Kiushiu; Corea; East-

ERN CHINA; AMURLAND.

1554. Hypena zilla.

 $Hypena\ zilla,$ Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 60, pl. lvi, fig. 1 (1879).

*Bomolocha zilla, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 625 (1892).

I received one specimen from Mr. Manley of Yokohama. The type was from Hakodate.

Distribution. JAPAN; YESSO; AMURLAND.

1555. Hypena rhombalis.

Hypena rhombalis, Guen., Delt. et Pyral., p. 33 (1854); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 83 (1895). Hypena veronica, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., vii, p. 85, pl. exxxiii, fig. 17 (1889).

I obtained specimens at Ningpo in April and at Hakodate in August, and I have received examples, taken in June and July, from Chang-yang, Moupin, Omei-shan, and Wa-shan.

The following forms of these species seem to be worthy of varietal names.

Var. perspicua, nov. The rhombus, which is clearly outlined in white, has its outer angle rather more produced than in the type, and is well separated from the apical streak; the lower angle extends to the inner margin as in var. veronica.

Occurs at Moupin, Omei-shan, Ichang, and Ship-y-shan.

Var. obscura, nov. Almost entirely fuliginous, the only markings in evidence being the costal end of the white outline of the rhombus, a white apical cloud, and some white dots representing the submarginal line.

Occurs at Moupin and Omei-shan.

Distribution. SIKHIM; KHÁSIS; BORNEO (Hampson); CENTRAL, EASTERN, and WESTERN CHINA; YESSO.

1556. Hypena obductalis.

Hypena obductalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xvi, p. 56 (1858); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 83 (1895). Bomolocha rhombalis, Alph., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 50, pl. ii, fig. $10 \$ \$\begin{aligned} (1892). \]

One example from Chang-yang, captured in August, and one from each of the following localities-Omei-shan, Che-tou, and Chow-pin-sa, these were taken in June and July.

Alphéraky records this species from the province of Set-

chouen under the name B. rhombalis, Walk.

Distribution. Simla; Dharmsála; Sikhim; Khásis (Hampson); CENTRAL and WESTERN CHINA.

1557. Hypena mandarina, sp. n.

Primaries grey clouded with fuscous-brown; a large irregular chocolate-brown patch occupies nearly the whole of the medial area and extends to the costa, the external edge of this patch, which is bordered with whitish, is incurved to'vein 5, where it is obtusely angled, thence inwardly oblique and nearly straight to just above the middle of the inner margin where it curves upwards and continues in an oblique direction to the base of the wing; a thin brownish line parallel with contour of the patch and a diffuse blackish, oblique, streak from the apex; submarginal line represented by a wavy series of black and white dots. Secondaries fuscous with a blackish discal lunule. Under surface pale brown powdered with fuscous, suffused with fuscous on the primaries; all the wings have a discal mark, black and prominent on secondaries, and a fuscous postmedial line, the latter is slightly elbowed about the middle; primaries have a whole dot below the costa towards the apex.

Expanse 40 millim.

One example of each sex from Ta-chien-lu, one male from Pu-tsu-fong, and one from Chang-yang. June and July.

Habitat. Central and Western China. Allied to *H. rhombalis*, Guen.

1558. Hypena squalida.

Hypena squalida, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 60, pl. lvi, fig. 2 (1879). Hypena fontis, Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 556. Described from Yokohama. I have examples of this variable species from Satsuma, Yokohama and Gensan; some of these specimens I previously referred to *H. zilla*, Butl., which I then considered to be a form of *H. fontis*, Thunb.

Distribution. JAPAN; KIUSHIU; COREA.

1559. Hypena tenebralis.

Hypena tenebralis, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 83; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 82 (1895).

One specimen from Wa-shan, taken in July.

Distribution. Sikhim; Khásis (Hampson); Western China.

1560. Hypena obesalis.

Hypena obesalis, Treit., Schmett., vii, 27.

Hypena tristalis, Led., Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien, v, p. 26 (1864).

Hypena tripunctalis, Brem., Lep. Ost.-Sib., p. 62, pl. v, fig. 20 (1864).

Examples were received from Yokohama, Hakodate, Chang-yang, Ta-chien-lu, Pu-tsu-fong, and Moupin. June, July and August.

I consider *tristalis*, Led., to be only the eastern form of *obesalis*, Treit.; I have examples from the north-west Himalayas which appear to be referable to this species.

Distribution. Europe.—Amurland; Japan; Yesso; Central and Western China.

1561. Hypena insolita, sp. n.

Primaries pale fuscous-brown, basal area clouded with chocolate-brown and flecked with lilacine; antemedial line lilacine, upper half nearly straight, lower half obliquely sinuous; postmedial line blackish edged with white on the costa, sinuous, with a strong outward projection above the middle and approaching the antemedial line from vein 1 to the inner margin; there is a diffuse, wavy, medial shade and the submarginal line is represented by a series of black lunules and dots edged with lilacine; the latter preceded by some patches of greyish scales between veins 1 and 5; a short black mark from outer margin just below the apex to the submarginal line. Secondaries paler fuscous-brown. Under surface whity-brown suffused with fuscous; all the wings have an obscure discal mark and a dusky

postmedial line, the primaries have also a short dusky streak edged with whitish on the costal area towards the apex.

Expanse 30 millim.

Oue female specimen taken at Pu-tsu-fong in June or July.

Habitat, Western China.

1562. Hypena confusa, sp. n.

Male. Primaries fuscous-brown, clouded with darker on the basal half; anter and postmedial lines blackish, the first wavy but indistinct, the second vertical and slightly sinuous; a dark subapical patch enclosing a white dot; submarginal line indicated by a sinuous series of black dots, the upper dots obscured by a small blackish cloud. Secondaries fuscous. Fringes of the ground-colour preceded by a blackish line, that on primaries with black dots on it. Under surface fuscous; primaries with a white subapical dot, secondaries have a blackish discal dot and curved transverse line beyond.

Female. Primaries pale brown irrorated with fuscous-brown, clouded with blackish on basal half, the costal area is whitish before the sub-apical patch; antemedial line more clearly defined than in the male; postmedial line obscured, submarginal black dots well defined.

Expanse 34 millim.

One male specimen and two females from Ship-y-shan, taken in September.

Habitat, CENTRAL CHINA.

1563. Hypena rivuligera.

Hypena rivuligera, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 579.

Described from Tokio. I have one example which was sent to me by Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Habitat. JAPAN.

1564. Hypena inambitiosa, sp. n.

Primaries pale brown; ante- and postmedial lines fuscous, the latter obtusely angled above the middle, inwardly shaded with fuscous-brown; discal lumule blackish; submarginal line fuscous, sinuous, obscure. Secondaries pale fuscous. Fringes pale brown, preceded by a fuscous line. Under surface whitish tinged with

brownish on the primaries; all the wings have a dusky postmedial line, the secondaries have a faint discal lumule.

Expanse 34 millim.

One female specimen taken in July at Kiukiang. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

1565. Hypena (?) bipartita, sp. n.

Basal half of primaries blackish-brown outwardly limited by an incised and dentate pale line; outer marginal half dark fuscous sparsely powdered with grey, submarginal line wavy, rather darker, with some grey scales upon it; stigmata blackish. Secondaries fuliginous with a blackish discal dot, Under surface fuscous, all the wings have a blackish discal dot, and the secondaries have two obscure dark transverse lines.

Expanse 36 millim.

One male specimen received from Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Habitat. JAPAN.

1566. Hypena (?) pectinata, sp. n.

Antennæ bipectinate. Primaries pale pinkish-brown with an abbreviated, sub-basal, brown band; antemedial line curved and recurved towards the inner margin, straight towards the costa; medial line dark brown inwardly shaded with the same, broadly so towards the costa; postmedial line fuscous-brown, slightly wavy, excurved beyond the cell thence running inwards across the medial line beyond which it descends to the inner margin; submarginal line fuscous-brown, double, sinuous, originating in a fuscous-brown cloud on the costal area; there is a dusky dot in the cell and a dusky lunule at the outer extremity of the cell. Secondaries pale fuscous-brown with indications of postmedial and submarginal lines on the abdominal area towards the anal angle. Fringes of the ground-colour preceded by a black line. Under surface pale brown, suffused with fuscous on the primaries; all the wings are tinged with ochreous on the costa and have dark postmedial and submarginal lines, the latter obscure, the secondaries have a dusky discal mark.

Expanse 26 millim.

One male taken at Ship-y-shan in September. Habitat. Central China. Trans. ent. soc. lond. 1900.—Part iv. (dec.) 44

1567. Hypena (?) simplex, sp. n.

Primaries light brown with a pale dot at the end of the cell; ante-medial line dark brown, wavy and slightly curved, not well defined; postmedial line dark brown, wavy, curving gently round end of the cell, thence oblique to the inner margin; submarginal line indicated by blackish dots. Secondaries pale fuscous. Under surface pale brown suffused with fuscous, especially on the primaries, all the wings have a dusky postmedial line and the secondaries have a blackish discal dot.

Expanse 30 millim.

One female example taken in May at Kiukiang. *Habitat*. CENTRAL CHINA.

1568. Hypena (?) albinotata.

Amblygoes albinotata, Butl., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) iv, p. 449 (1879).

Described from Yokohama, from which locality I have also received specimens.

Habitat. Japan.

Genus Gyn. Ephila.

Staudinger, Rom. sur. Lép., vi, p. 629 (1892).

1569. Gynxphila maculifera.

Gynæphila maculifera, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 629, pl. xiv, fig. 13 (1892).

I obtained examples at Shimonoseki and Gensan in July. My collectors met with the species at Wa-shan, Ni-tou, and Moupin, and one specimen was sent to me by Mr. Manley of Yokohama.

Distribution. Amurland; Japan; Corea; Western

CHINA.

Genus Britha.

Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiv, p. 1146 (1865); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 93 (1895).

1570. Britha biguttata.

Britha biguttata, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiv, p. 1147 (1865); Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii, p. 94 (1895).

Herminia incertalis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het., xxxiv, p. 1518 (1865); Hampson, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ix, pl. clxvi, fig. 21 (1893).

My collectors did not meet with this species in any part of China that they visited.

Distribution. North China; Ceylon; Java; Aus-TRALIA; NEW BRITAIN (Hampson).

Genus Aventiola.

Staudinger, Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 602 (1892).

1571. Aventiola pusilla.

Egnasia pusilla, Butl., Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., iii, p. 67, pl. lvii, fig. 9 (1879).

Aventiola maculifera, Staud., Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 602, pl. xiv, fig. 3 (1892).

Described from Yokohama; there were four specimens, probably from the same locality, in Pryer's collection. obtained three examples at Fushiki in July.

Butler's figure of this species is a very bad one; some of my Japanese examples agree exactly with Staudinger's

figure of "A." maculifera.

Hampson includes "Egnasia" pusilla in Hypenagonia (Ill. Typ. Lep. Het., ix, p. 122), the type of which is nigrifascia, Hampson = "Acidalia" vexataria, Walk.

Distribution. JAPAN; AMURLAND.

